[redacted]ENRICK'S
LE FOOD
TS AND INVALIDS.
D that digests as easily as
grees with all Infants and
D that thoroughly nourishes
addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28632.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 5-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 5-8
11-0 6-8		11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8
32-0 17-0		32-0 17-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

[redacted]IPPING.

[redacted]R AND ORIENTAL
[redacted]MPANY.

[redacted]PARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	[redacted]os.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
	[redacted]73	600	W. A. Seaton	9th Jany.
	[redacted]79	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
	[redacted]90	600	P. Harris	23rd ,,
	[redacted]72	1600	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
	[redacted]61	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
	[redacted]78	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
	[redacted]97	700	R. Crewe	20th ,,
	[redacted]11	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th ,,
	[redacted]61	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
	[redacted]68	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
	[redacted]83	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
	[redacted]93	600	R. Harvey	26th ,,
	[redacted]01	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4579	1000	M. de Horne	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parditt	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	[redacted]300	1000	P. Harris	11th May.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Jookyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards 2nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin 16th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	11th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th
CLYDE	4139	800	J. L. Parditt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan. 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 5, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Hodeida, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand Book "for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Madras, Cuddalore, Secunderabad, Samboola, Straits, Up-Country Ports, and Private Indigenous cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 9th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 10th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

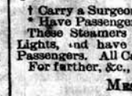
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book" for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	about 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	,, 23rd ,,
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	,, 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3985	3rd ,, ,, ,,
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st ,, in March, ,,
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd ,, ,, ,,
QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st ,, in April, ,,

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For farther, &c., &c.

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Price per doz. Qts	5	8	6	4
,, ,, Pts	3	12	4	4
Price per case of 4 doz. Qts	21	0	23	8
,, ,, 6 doz. Pts	21	0	23	8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co., Agents.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in Purity, Quality, and Excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS — A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	34	0	38	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN — Dry and pure, very palatable flavour.	24	0	26	8
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. — A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	24	0	26	8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN — High quality and delicate flavour.	21	0	23	8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	25	0	28	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY — A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	26	0	29	8
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY — A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	26	0	29	0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY — A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone.	30	0	33	0
TREACHER'S Highland Malt WHISKY — A sound spirit with a delicious, full, mellow flavour.	27	0	30	0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY **** — Specially adapted for medical use.	65	0	73	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** — Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	40	0	44	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** — A very choice and matured spirit.	36	0	40	0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * — A sound and good Peg Brandy.	32	0	35	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use. Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

THOMSON'S PRIMERs.	2	8 per 100	DAWSONS, No. 1	Rs. 2	0 per 100
Do. No. 1	,, 2	2 ,,	RAJAHS (without Straw)	,, 2	0 ,,
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 2	4 ,,	NONPAREILS (without Straw)	,, 1	12 ,,

Havannahs...No. 1, Rs. 3 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 2, Rs. 2-8 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 3, Rs. 2 per 100.

SMOKERS are respectfully invited to try the above Brands.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
68, Bentinck Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Annas 4.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far ; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear ; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year, —they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years ; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply ; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum ; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction ; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit ; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

THORPE & CO.'S
NEW ITEMS
FOR
EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HDKFS,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!
WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each Rs. 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED :—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR..... MR. H. STANLEY.
FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS, STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY.
TO-NIGHT,
TENTH PERFORMANCE OF
OUR GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE-BEARD, AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Second Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK

RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT 8-30 P.M.
FOR SKATING.

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1892.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
WILL TAKE PLACE.

Handsome Prizes will be given for the best Dresses, &c., and those who intend coming in Fancy Dress are requested to register their names at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., as early as possible.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Single Tickets, Evening Dress, including use of Skates.....Rs. 5
Single Tickets, Fancy Dress, and Uniforms, including use of Skates..... „ 8
Family Tickets, 1 Gentleman and 3 Ladies, including use of Skates..... „ 10

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., LD.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

By Kind Permission of
CAPT. H. H. HILL
The Crew of H. M. S. MARATHON
Will give a Variety Entertainment in the above Institute,

ON SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, AT 9 P.M.

1st Part—Songs, Recitations, Dances. 2nd Part—Domestic Drama in 2 Acts.

TICKETS—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

The Proceeds are for the benefit of the Institute.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS

BY
MR. GEO. C. MILN
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

Saturday, January 9th 4 p.m.....HAMLET.
„ „ 16th „ ....MERCHANT OF VENICE
„ „ 23rd „ ....MACBETH.
„ „ 30th „ ....JULIUS CÆSAR.

The first reading on January 9th under the Patronage of Principal R. G. Oxenham, of
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

THESE Readings, which will be interspersed with interesting comments from an Actor's standpoint, upon the dramatic structure, philosophy, and debated interpretations of the several plays, will be of the greatest value to students ; while Mr. Miln's unchallenged standing as a Shakespearian Actor of the highest rank is sufficient guarantee that a great elocutionary treat will be furnished to all lovers of the Immortal Bard.

Reserved Seats, Stalls .....Rs. 2
Dress Circle .....Re. 1

Special rate for Season Ticket.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

Students' Tickets 8 annas and 4 annas.

May be obtained of the Principals of the several Schools and Colleges, or at "The Kaiser-i-Hind" Office.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day started Business in Bombay as MERCHANT and COMMISSION Agent as
J. CAMPOS & Co.
Church Gate Street, 2nd January, 1892.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

FROM this date INTEREST will be allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances of Current Deposit Accounts.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
1st January, 1892.

KHOST COLLIERY, N.-W. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the working of the Coal Mines belonging to the North-Western Railway, near Khost Station, in Beluchistan.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Mining Manager, Khost Station, or from the Executive Engineer, Shahrig District, N.-W. Railway, Shahrig ; or from the Superintendent of Way and Works, Frontier Section, N.-W. Railway, Quetta ; from whom also the form of tender, with Draft Agreement and condition of contract, can be obtained on payment of five rupees per copy (which will not be returned).

Tenders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Way and Works, N.-W. Railway, Quetta, in time to reach him before Tuesday, the 15th February 1892. They must be in the prescribed form, and accompanied by Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes, as earnest money (which will be returned should the tender not be accepted) and should be enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the title "Tender for working Coal Mines at Khost."

The Manager, N.-W. Railway, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for so doing.

NEW BOOKS, PER S. S. "KHEDIVE."

	Rs.	a.
Holmes' Surgery, its Principles and Practice, 1888	18	12
Gross on Impotence, Sterility and Allied Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs, 1890	5	4
International Pocket Medical Formulary, 1891	8	0
Thompson's Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 1888	6	12
Money's Treatment of Disease in Children, 1890.	6	12
Norton's Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, 1886	16	12
Lowers' Diseases of Women, 1891	7	0
Saundby's Lectures on Diabetes, 1891	5	4
Pritchard's Diseases of the Ear, 1891	3	4
Shaw's Antiseptics in Obstetric Nursing, 1890	2	12
Sewill's Dental Surgery, 1890	6	12
Hughe's Practice of Medicine, 1890	5	0
Jones' Noises in the Head and Ears, 1891	3	0
Caird's Surgical Hand-book, 1891	5	8
Surgeon's Pocket-book by Surgeon-Major Porter, 1891	5	4
Waring's Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns, 1888	6	12
Sheild's Surgical Anatomy, 1891	4	0
Dr. Tanner's Index of Diseases, 1891	6	12
Roberts on Urinary and Renal Diseases, 1885	8	0
Edridge-Green's Colour-Blindness and Colour-Perception, 1891	3	4
Gants' Student's Surgery, 1890	6	12
Purdy's Diabetes, its Cause, Symptoms, and Treatment, 1890	4	8
Hate's Epilepsy, its Pathology, and Treatment, 1890	4	8
Radam's Microbes and the Microbe Killer, 1890.	7	8
Massey's Electricity in Diseases of Women, 1890.	6	8
Tralls' Sexual Physiology, illustrated	5	4
Remondino's Circumcision, 1891	5	4
Ashby's Diseases of Children, 1889	13	4
Senn's Principles of Surgery, 1890	16	12
Shoemaker's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1891	12	0
Finlayson's Clinical Manual, 1891	5	8
Haye's Veterinary Notes for Horse owners, 1890	8	0

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1892
AT CHEAP RATES.
NEW NOVELS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS.
CHILDREN'S PRESENTATION BOOKS
AT 9 ANNAS PER SHILLING.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 case 100 Allison's patent hand lamps.
1 case 100 tins 1 lb. fresh butter.
2 portrait lens 8½-6½
1 bellow camera, 10 by 12, with group or view lens.

On account and at the risk of Nancy Mooljee, Tricumdass Odhowjee and Jaichund Ruttonjee carrying on business under the name of Jaichund Ruttonjee, ex. s. Clan Alpine—

K B / J R 105 / C B } 8-9—2 cases fancy Howard checks.
K B / J R 115 / C B } 10-11—2 „ „ „ „

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Mirzapore.

B. R. & B-1094—3647—1 case paper lanterns.

By order of the liquidator, National Mortgage Bank, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. G. Wright—

2 cases of glassware, consisting of centre pieces cardstands, toilet sets, majolica vases, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jaffar Allarukhia—

533—5311—1 case 8 pieces gold silk brocades.

By order of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Mistry, administrator of the estate of the late Pestonjee Rustomjee Toorkey—

3 Masonic jewels and apron, lady's gold watch, gut chain, Chubb's cash box, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—The Canara and Mysore Trading Agency, Bombay—

1 case superior French wax pearls.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esmael Hoosein, ex. s. s. Rosetta.

1 case sleeve links and studs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 glass-fronted brougham in very good order, with a strong bay waler and harness.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 C. B. brown pony, 15-1½, good hack, and very fast trotter.
1 safety bicycle with cushion tyres, lamp, and bell.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

MUSICAL BOXES, ALBUMS, &c., FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

A few musical boxes of 2, 6, and 8 airs, English and Indian folding harmonium, musical fruit stands, albums, inkstand, boxes, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned :—

A quantity of cotton, woollen and silk goods, consisting of muslin and silk velvet and checks, plush China painted silk, plush, flowered silk, twill, flannel coats, woollen drawers, waterproof coats, and cotton white shirts.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th January, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Devkaranoo, consisting of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, iron safe, pictures, copper and brass pots, cupboard, silver vessels, cotton and silk clothes, globe lamps, benches, chairs, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 190 Walia Tank Road, the remaining valuable stock in trade of Mr. Fazul Peerbhai, consisting of handsome drawing-room suits, large size cabinets, and chiffoniers, tables and chairs of different patterns, office tables, library presses, double bedsteads, single and double almiras glassware, table ornaments, pictures, etc.

The above is now on view.

The undersigned will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1892, at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee Osman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Fatay Mahomed Rahimoola, the following property known as the Silver Mill, situate at Chinchpoogly, near Kala Chowky, without the Fort, together with the machinery, engines, boilers, plant, stock, carts, waggons, tubs, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, personal chattels and effects now standing and lying on the said premises and used in connection with the said mill, which property consists of—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1071 (2), street No. 31 A and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the lessors, and on the south by Kala Chowky, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 37 and four-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the land firstly described, on the west by the property of Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel, on the north by the Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.

For particulars of property and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 4, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BHANDUP ESTATE.
BHANDUP ESTATE.

In pursuance of advertisement already published for the sale of the above property on the 4th of November last, Notice is hereby given that the sale of the said property will take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at 4 p.m., in the office of the undersigned, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort.

The property is sold under instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the High Court, Suit No. 459 of 1888. His Highness Shreemant Malhar Rao Holkar and others, versus Dadabhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, and in pursuance of the Final Decree made in the said Suit, and the description of the property is as follows :—

All that extensive tract of land, containing by admeasurement about 1,311 acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandup, and portions of the villages of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow and the premises well known as the Bandup Distillery, consisting of various buildings and the said bungalow, and the distillery premises are within a few minutes' walk of the G. I. P. Railway Company's station at Bhandup. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek, which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. There are several wells and tanks on the estate, some of which provide the bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally brab trees, date trees, and mango trees. There is also a small forest which produces valuable teak rafters and ordinary firewood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

By order of Lieutenant R. T. R. Laurence, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Public Works Department, Military Works Office, in Store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th January, 1892, at 1 p.m., the right of removing the fruit from the trees and of cutting and removing the grass at Colaba, Sewree, Rowlee, and Tank Bunder Magazine's compound, from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, also the right of cutting and removing the whole of the brushwood on the Government Hill, at Rowlee.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Military Works Office or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January, 4, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Currency Bank, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Prince of Wales Trading Co., Ld., (except drugs) consisting of silk umbrellas, ladies' velvet and leather hand bags, photo frames of various sizes, small musical boxes for children, toys, flower pots, table ornaments of different kinds, inkstands, watchstands, sponges, writing cases, albums, birthday and Xmas cards, corner and wall brackets, scent bottles, and many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEETS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Thacker Dossabhoy Thakersey :—

24 bales, each 200 pairs, 44 inches 6 yards, No. 3500 sheets 2 lbs.
40 bales, each 250 pairs, 40 inches 6 yards, No. 351 sheets, 1½ lb.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome 6 lights glass table candelabras, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases very rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of SOMARJEE ARDASIR WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, specially made to order by Jamsedji Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome 6 lights glass table candelabras, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases very rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of BOMANJEE ARDASIR WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, January 4, 1892. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

13 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey madapolums.
3 cases white nansooks.
2 cases white ground doria prints.
3 cases colored checks.
4 cases indigo ground prints.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Bhanjee—

LB-a 1497—3 cases white jaconets, 23 inches.
LB-a 2301—3 „ „ 23 „
A 1945—1 „ „ 22 „
A 1945—1 „ „ 22 „
A 4531—5 cases ladder stripes 22 inches.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Bhanjee and Hurridas Gopaljee.

H G-a 1496—7 cases doria muslin, 22 inches.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 4, 1892.

NOTICES.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the style of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company has been ALTERED, and that the said Company's business is and will in future be carried on in Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style "AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY."—Dated this 1st day of January, 1892.

J. JANNI,
Agent General,
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby WARNED AGAINST DEALING in MY NAME with my SON FEEDALALLY ABDOOLCADER, who has become SEPARATE FROM ME.

ABDOOLCADER ESMALJEE MOTEWALLA.
Bombay, 25th December, 1891.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month. Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE 1000 Tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS and 1000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th of January, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied in a separate cover by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st January, 1892.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 5th day of February, 1891, the Undersigned was APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR to the estate of SUGGEN BHYE HASHIM, deceased, by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 41 of 1891. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of the same to the undersigned at No. 38, Merchant street, Rangoon, on or before the 10th day of February, 1892, after which date no claims will be recognized, and the undersigned will proceed to distribute the estate of the said Suggen Bhye Hashim, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay same to the undersigned without delay.

મુલા આબ્દુલ રહીમ.
MOOLA ABDUL RAHIM.
Administrator to the Estate of Suggen Bhye Hashim, deceased.
Rangoon, 9th December, 1891.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects :—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred ; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.
Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—b. aust. m. aged 15·3½. Good Hack and Charger, Winner of Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races .....Price Rs. 750
JESTER.—(3).—g. a. p. 4 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2½ Good Polo Hack and Harness Pony .....Rs. 500
JUROR.—(4).—g. a. p. 5 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2 6-8 Good Hack. Constantly ridden by a Lady and likely to make a good Polo Pony .....Rs. 400
ENERGY.—Ches. a. p. Very fast and handsome, goes in Harness, Wheel or Lead .....Rs. 300
ALSO :—English Dog-cart by Botwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order .....Rs. 250
SET of English-made Single Harness .....Rs. 50
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight ; horses open to any trial or examination ; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to
HON. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GYMKHANA MEETING, by INVITATION, OPEN to MEMBERS of the Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee Gymkhanas, at Government House, Parel, on THURSDAY, January 14th, commencing at 4 P.M.

1ST EVENT.—"STICK BALL and BUCKET COMPETITION."—Competitors to take a Ball off a Stick and throw it into a bucket at full gallop. Points to be deducted if the pace is not considered fast enough. Three runs, Horses or Ponies. Prize—A Hunting Flask.

2ND EVENT.—"TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS."—Teams of 4. Three runs : Horses or Ponies. Points for style and pace as well as for accuracy. Prizes—Four Scarf Pins.

3RD EVENT.—"THE PAREL DERBY."—A flat race for Ponies to be nominated by Ladies. C. B.'s and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 49. Ponies 13-3 to carry 11-7. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Weight for inches. Prize—A bracelet, value Rs. 45. Distance R. C. round the course is about 5 furlongs.

4TH EVENT.—"SKITTLE LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.—Teams of 4. Two to dismount at a time and break 2 bottles. After 2 bottles have been broken the other 2 will dismount. Two fences. Time competition, but points will also be awarded for style. Prize :—4 Whips.

5TH EVENT.—"SATURDAY to MONDAY STAKES."—Competitors to start with coats on and buttoned carrying a bag containing a nightshirt.—Gallop to a post, dismount, take off coat, put on nightshirt and ride to the winning post, carrying bag with coat inside. Prize.—Silk Nightshirt.

Entries to close to Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., Malabar Point, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 12 P. M.

Competitors are requested to wear colours in No. 3 and to declare colours and weights in their entrances.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Hon. Secretary.
Government House Gymkhana.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS,
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including use of carriage. Operations on Horses, Cattle and Dogs carefully performed. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
National Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p. m.
Re-opening of Skating Rink.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Hester (s), from Blyth ; and Niagara (s), Glasgow. On the 2nd :—Charles T. Jones (s), from Cardiff ; Kapurthala (s), and Albion (s), Kurrachee ; Baron Elibank (s), Rangoon ; and Naderi (s), Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Nizam (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Pachumba (s), for Kurrachee, &c. ; Rosetta (s), London, &c. ; Chyebassa (s), and Kongsee (s), Basrah ; Merida (s), Bushire ; and Akbar (s), False Point.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Monday.

THE STANLEY COMPANY.—The Gaiety Theatre is now lighted by electricity, which has been supplied and arranged by Messrs. F. Fischer and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Naderi on Saturday ; and the s. s. Arab left it on the 31st ultimo.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—Enos Gonsalves, aged 6 years, was bitten on the right leg yesterday, at Worlee Colliwada, by a stray dog, which is still at large.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nyanza entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. Imperatrix left it on the 31st ultimo ; and Khedive on Friday and Rosettta on Saturday.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Mahadoo Bhicajee, residing at Dharamsey Street, has reported to the police, that on Friday evening whilst her daughter, aged 4 years, was playing in the street in front of his house somebody gave her sweetmeats and enticed her away to a narrow lane a short distance from the house, and there robbed her of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 27.

JACK ASHORE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, John Collins and Richard Edward, both seamen on board H. M.'s Cossack were charged by Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, on Saturday morning. The accused met a victoria into which they got. After throwing the driver off his seat they whipped up the horse, causing it to gallop at full speed along the road. A policeman tried to arrest the two sailors, but was severely punished for his pains. Two other policemen, on hearing the cries of the driver, came on the scene, and arrested the accused. Both accused pleaded not guilty, and one of them stated that he was a teetotaller. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 2 each.

FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON BICYCLES.—Mr. N. D. Karnai and Mr. J. J. Treasurywala, of Bombay, have performed the journey from Bombay to Poona (the ghaut journey excepted) on bicycles, in very creditable time. They started from Bombay at 3-30 a. m. on the 30th December and reached Thana at 5-30 a.m. Having halted two hours at Thana they again set out on their journey, and by 8 a.m. reached Panwell, where they stayed for an hour and a half and then went on to Karjat, arriving there at 12 noon. They took the train at Karjat and alighted at Khandalla at 1-10 p. m. Mounting their bicycles again they left Khandalla at 3-30 p. m., and arrived at Poona at 10 p. m. the same day. The machines used were the "Whippet" Safeties, made to order by Linley and Briggs, London.—*Deccan Herald.*

FIRES.—On Friday evening, a fire broke out amongst a number of gunny bags stored in a warehouse belonging to Choonilal Toolsidass, situated at Chinch Bunder. Fortunately the fire was extinguished before any damage was done to the building. The Fort and Pydownee engines were immediately on the spot, but they were not used. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in a house belonging to Bai Soonabai, wife of Ardeshir Rustomjee, situated at Duncan Road, and occupied by Emuna Golab, a Mahomedan woman, and Samarkhan Osmankhan. The fire broke out on the third floor of the house. An alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time fire-engines from Pydownee, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Fort arrived on the scene. The Pydownee fire-engine began to play upon the flames, and the fire was put out in about 20 minutes. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at Rs. 350.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SEAMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of a European, aged 24 years, named Arthur Farren, a fireman, on board the s. s. Charles J. Jones, now lying in the harbour. The deceased joined the ship at Cardiff, twenty-four days ago. He was then quite well and worked until Saturday, when the ship arrived in Bombay. The Captain of the vessel being informed that the deceased was suffering from colic pain gave him some brandy and water, and as he did not recover he administered a dose of chlorodyne. Still the deceased grew worse and was being taken to the European General Hospital by Dr. Monday, yesterday morning when he died. Dr. Sydney Smith, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to periponitis. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Govind Babajee and Vajee Abdool Rahim were charged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing obstruction in the line of navigation by sailing across the bows of the s. s. Khedive, whilst the vessel was being taken out of the Victoria Docks. On Friday morning, at 10-30 the China mail steamer Khedive was coming out of the Victoria Docks when an officer of the vessel, saw a *pattimari* coming in the direction of the steamer. Whistles were blown to warn the vessel to keep out of the way, but seeing that the warning was not heeded, and as the *pattimari* approached the steamer, the officer gave an order to stop the engines, although the steamer was proceeding at full speed according to the Dock Master's instructions. If the engines had not been stopped a collision would have occurred. A flag was always kept hoisted on the dock flag-staff during the outward progress of steamers as an indication to other vessels to keep out of the way. The Magistrate fined both the accused Rs. 30 each.

MR. ELLAPA BALARAM.—Mr. Ellapa Balaram, a member of her Majesty's Bench of Justices, whose name in the list of New Year's Honours, was inadvertently omitted from our paper, has been honoured with the title of "Rao Saheb," in recognition of his *services* to Government in the Public Works Department, and for his energy and public spirit displayed in the construction of such buidings as the new Secretariat, the High Court, the Police Office, the Bhundarwara Reservoir, the Albert Buildings, the Standard Life Assurance Buildings, his Highness the Gaekwar's Palace at Baroda, nine or ten large local mills, and several other private houses. He is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and possesses an intimate knowledge of local wants and requirements, and as an honorary architect he has given the benefit of his experience gratuitously to several charitable institutions, such as the Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Animal Hospital, &c. The honour has been fairly earned by him, and will be gratifying to his numerous friends and to the Telugu community to which he belongs.

In connection with the little campaign at Gilgit it is mentioned that the course of events as they fell out had been foreseen with singular accuracy of perception by the officer who had the planning and direction of operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, when acquainting the Government with his plans, spoke of it as a certainty that the tribesmen would make a stubborn stand at Nilt, as their strongest position, and that if this was taken the back of their resistance would be broken. The first anticipation was fully borne out, for the garrison was found ready to receive us, the appearance of the troops and even the opening of the artillery being greeted with derisive shouts and defiance. Having stormed the place with the Gurkhas Colonel Durand had planned to follow up the success with the Kashmir Body-guard regiment which he held in reserve for that purpose, and to rush the opposite fort of Miyan while the enemy was on the run. But owing to his being wounded early in the fight, and also to the time that was taken in clearing the bazaar of Nilt, the second part of the day's programme was not carried out and Miyan remained to give an opportunity to Captain Colin Mackenzie. That officer fully appreciating the importnce of pressing his advantage home, managed to get the troops from Nilt to Nagar, a distance of 27 miles over fearful ground in 28 hours, and securing the submission of the two capitals without further opposition fulfilled Colonel Durand's anticipations to the letter.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS.

THE first report received from the local Government on the crops of 1891-92 is as follows :—

"The autumn rains were generally very favourable for ploughing and preparing the land for rabi, and there was sufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing, and the seed germinated well. Prospects very fair."

BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

The first report received from the local Government on crop for the season 1891-92 is as follows :—

"Gujarat.—The area is 312,000 acres, or an increase of 21 per cent. over the corresponding forecast of last year, chiefly due to substitution of wheat for cotton rotted by excessive moisture, mainly in Broach. Sowings incomplete in north. Condition good.

"Gujarat States.—The area is 238,000 acres, but the information is incomplete. Increase confined to Kathiawar and Palanpur, where condition good ; elsewhere there is a decrease and condition fair. In Baroda, where there was a scarcity of sowing rain, decrease is marked, and in Cutch, owing to want of fodder, millets had taken the place of wheat ; easterly wind injuring Cutch crop.

"Deccan.—The area is 899,000 acres. In spite of an increase of 2·7 per cent. increase over the corresponding forecast of last year, this year's area will be below that of last year, except in Khandesh and North and East Nasik, where the condition is good. The decrease is general owing to scanty rain for sowing, and condition is fair to bad. For South Deccan the information is incomplete, but a full area is not expected as in places the crop has not received a single shower of rain since sowing and has died. The dry crop is withering and irrigated crop not flourishing owing to insufficient supply of well water.

"Karnatak.—The area is 240,000 acres, or a decrease of 38 per cent. below the corresponding forecast of last year. The decrease is chiefly due to insufficient sowing rain. In Belgaum condition moderate ; elsewhere the crop is withering.

"Karnatak States.—The area is 64,700, or 44 per cent. below last year's corresponding area. Condition of the crop is the same as in the neighbouring British districts.

"Sind.—The area is 361,000 acres, or a decrease of 7·5 per cent. below the corresponding forecast of last year, which is noticeable chiefly in Shikarpur, where it is attributed to absence of flood ; the decrease is partly due to incomplete sowings. Crop progressing well.

"In Khairpur the area is 30,000 acres ; the decrease is due to want of moisture. Sowing in progress."

THE N.-W. P. WHEAT CROP.

The first report received from the local Government on the crop for the season 1891-92 is as follows :—

"The rain in June and July was generally light and afforded great facility for ploughing the fields for *rabi* ; in August it was continuous, but in September and October it fell with sufficient intervals for *rabi* ploughing. Land was sufficiently moist at the time of sowing, and germination was excellent. Prospects very good on the whole. The area is 4 per cent. more than last year's.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS.

The first report received from the local Government on the crops for the season 1891-92 is as follows :—

"Linseed, Gujarat.—Sowings are in progress and area will be larger than last year ; condition good.

"Deccan.—Area larger than last year ; increase confined to North Deccan ; in South Deccan linseed is principally grown in Sholapur and the Akalkot State ; in north there was late rain and sufficient moisture and a good crop is expected, but elsewhere though present condition is good to fair, rain is urgently wanted, in places the crop is withering.

"Karnatak.—Information incomplete ; crop withering where sown.

"Karnatak States.—Crop good to fair ; in places withering for want of moisture.

"Rapeseed.—In British distincts the crop is entirely confined to Sind, where inundation is low and rainfall scanty ; sowings continuing and crops too young to admit of an estimate. Among Native States Baroda alone has a considerable area. Sowings incompiete, but area will not reach last year's area owing to scanty rainfall.

PUNJAB OILSEEDS CROP.

The following is the detailed report received from the local Government on the crop of the season 1891-92, and is supplementary to the preliminary forecast published on the 23rd instant :—

"The area estimated to be under oilseeds up to 30th November 1891 is 475,700 acres. This is 14 per cent. less than the area shown in the final forecast last year, but 64 per cent. above that shown in the first forecast last year. Much of the rape-seed crop of last year was sown very late, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains and the heavy rain of the latter part of November and in December. This year there has been little or no rain since the middle of October and little or no late sowing of rape can be expected.

"The present condition of the crop is good, but more rain is wanted now."

The following is the detailed preliminary report received from the local Government on the crop of the season 1891-92 :—

"The area estimated to have been sown with wheat in the Punjab up to 30th November 1891 is 7,153,400 acres, being 1·1 per cent. above the area shown in the final forecast last year, and 12·4 per cent. above the estimate of last year's first forecast.

"The incresse has occurred entirely in unirrigated areas in which it amounts to 4·7 per cent.

"The monsoon rains this year began very late and continued in most districts considerably later than last year. The rainfall in September and the early part of October was generally much heavier and more favourable for wheat sowings except in some districts in the Rawal Pindi and Derajat Divisions, than was the case last year when the autumn rain ceased very early. On the other hand, last year, there was heavy and general rain towards the end of November, whereas this year there has been no rain at all in November in 21 districts and none at all in December in any district. Rain is now wanted everywhere, and in some districts urgently. Under these circumstances, little increase in area over that now estimated owing to late sowings is to be expected. The area put under wheat in consequence of the favourable rain in September and October under the encouragement of high prices was very large. Purchases of the crop now in the ground, presumably for export, have been already commenced in several districts."

THE BENGAL WINTER RICE CROP.

The final report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, on the Winter Rice Crop of 1891 is as follows :—

"Distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop.—The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the cultivation of the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy, then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other months, depends the character of the outturn of this crop.

"Character of the present year's rainfall as affecting the rice crop.—The preparation of rice-land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers which fall in April, May, and the first part of June are, in consequence, of more importance in these parts than in other places where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains. During the last three weeks of May and the first week of June more than the normal quantity of rain fell in all parts of these provinces ; and although the abnormal fall at this time was not taken advantage of in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, it was utilised for the preparation of ricelands and for rice-sowings in North, East, and Central Bengal. The excessive rainfall during this period is reported to have caused some injury to the young seedlings in Chittagong and in parts of the Burdwan and Mymensing districts. The preparation of rice-land in the western parts of South-West Bengal, in Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, does not as a rule commence until the monsoon rains have set in about the middle of June. The monsoon rains in the present year did not begin before the 27th or 28th June, or about a fortnight later [illegible] after the commencement of the monsoon [illegible] up to the middle of September, there ought, [illegible] a good crop, as above remarked, to [illegible] broken at frequent intervals by [illegible] so as to permit of weeding and [illegible]ons. This period—and the months [illegible]mber in particular—was abnor- [illegible] all parts of the Lower Provin- [illegible] Chota Nagpore. The deficiency [illegible] not only affected the outturn in [illegible]n in all districts, except Orissa [illegible]but it considerably restricted the [illegible]as transplanted. This falling-off [illegible]ted paddy ranges from 6 to 10 per [illegible]ore, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh [illegible]dah, 10 to 20 per cent. in the 24 [illegible]hye, Jalpaigari, Durbhunga and [illegible]ent. in Dinagepore, Rungpur, Bo- [illegible] Shahabad, 20 to 40 per cent. in Nuddea, Pubna, Darjeeling and Purneah, and is estimated to be equal to about 10 per cent. of the area ordinarily sown in the entire provice. The crop in the low lands in some of the eastern riparain districts—Jessore, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore. and Backergunge—is reported to have suffered at the same time, because the rivers which depend on rainfall did not rise, as in other years, sufficiently to flood the jheels and low land in which long-stemmed rice is usually grown. While the rainfall in August and September was deficient in other parts of the Lower Provinces, it was, on the contrary, excessive in Orissa, producing floods in Cuttack and interfering with weeding operations in that district and Balasore.

"The transplanting operations are completed by the middle of September, after which time, and up to the middle of November, a few showers of rain, at intervals of about a fortnight, are needed for the full development and maturing of the crop. This period was also abnormally dry throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces. During the latter half of September and the first week of October, light rain fell in parts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, but the rest of October was generally rainless. This drought aggravated the injury already caused by deficiency of rain in the previous months. The drought still continues in Behar.

"On the 5th and 6th November, a cyclonic storm passed in a north-easterly direction through Orissa and South Bengal, causing a heavy downpour of rain in Orissa, moderately heavy rain in east, south-west, and the southern districts of North Bengal, and light rain in Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. A few light showers fell also on the 12th and 13th November in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Dacca Noakhally, Jessore, Nuddea, and Khulna. The rainfall in November, where it occurred, is believed to have slightly improved the prospects of the rice crop ; but in the province as a whole its beneficial effects will not be appreciable. On the other hand, the crop in the Cuttack district is reported to have been considerably damaged by the high winds which accompanied the cyclone.

"Taking Bengal as a whole, it may be said that great deficiency of rainfall in July, August, and September, and almost total want of rain in October in most of the districts, have caused widespread injury to the winter rice, amounting to about 6 annas of average crop. The loss varies from a quarter of an average crop in the districts of the Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisons, to about or upwards of one-half of an average crop in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions and in Behar. The total outturn of the rice crop in the entire province may be estimated at from nine-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an average.

"Distressed areas.—After a careful analysis of the experience of famines in the past, the Famine Commissioners expressed the opinion that a year which yields more than 50 per cent. of a full crop will, under the stimulus to economy caused by high prices, produce food enough for the population ; and that, taking into account the grain stores on hand and probable importation of food-supplies, there will be no such pressure as to require special measures of relief. Generally, in such a year, the tendency of reporting officers being to under-estimate the outturn, a reported 6-anna outturn may, perhaps, be considered as the minimum limit of yield of the rice crop, in mainly rice-growing areas, which, when really reached, should cause serious apprehension of distress. Special enquiry has been made of District Officers in every district and sub-division in which the outturn of winter rice crop is now reported to be six annas or less.

"These tracts include parts of the Burdwan, Nuddea and Moorshedabad districts, large portions of North Bengal and North Behar, as well as the three southern districts of the Patna Division and the western parts of the Bhagulpore Division. Although distress, at present, is apprehended only in limited tracts in Nuddea, Dinagepore, Shahabad, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore. Monghyr, Purneah, and Mozufferpore districts, there is cause for strict watchfulness in every place in which the winter rice crop is believed to fall short of an 8-anna crop.

"The winter rice crop last year was an average or more than an average crop in most parts of Bengal ; but in some riparian tracts, comprising parts of the Sarun, Moorshedabad, and Nuddea districts, which have been affected this year serious loss occurred last year also, owing to repeated floods.

"The *bhadoi* crops have, on the whole, yielded this year upwards of three-quarters of average, crop ; but in a few places, *e.g.*, the sudder subdivision of Rajshahye, the Buxar, Bhabuah, and Sasseram sub-divisions of Shahabad, the Madhepura and Soopul sub-divisions of Bhagulpore, and in Julpaigari, deficiency of rainfall during the early part of the season affected the bhadoi crops as well as the winter rice, and caused a loss of from 50 to 70 per cent. of a full harvest. In these places, as well as in others in which serious deficiency of the rice crop is anticipated, the occurrence and acuteness of distress will largely depend on the character of the next rabi harvest. So far the prospects of the cold weather crops in Behar and in the northern districts of North Bengal do not appear to be promising owing to want of rain since the beginning of October.

"Judging by the statistics of rainfall, the conditions of the present year would appear to be similar to those of 1888 ; but it is to be remarked that, save in special tracts, the rice crop as a whole was much better in 1888 than it is now reported to be ; that there was a fall of rain in the last week of November and in the first week of December 1888, which saved the *rabi* crop, of that year, in Behar ; and that the fall in September and October 1888 was everwhere somewhat better than in the present year. Too much importance should not, however, be attached to statistics of rainfall, which are compiled, as a rule only, at head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions, while rain often falls in one place and does not fall in another a few miles off. This was the case, especially in parts of Behar, in the present year. Again, it often happens that the injurious effects of deficient rainfall are counteracted, in particular tracts, by irrigation from canals and pynes. On the whole, it would appear that the prospects in the present year ought to be worse than in 1888 ; but *a priori* deductions and reports from hearsay are surrounded with great uncertainty, and local officers should now satisfy themselves of the condition of the crop in all the tracts in which serious deficiency is reported, by personal observation, while the crop is still on the ground. The rainfall having been less favourable this year, and the rice crop as a whole being worse than in 1888, there presumably ought to be more cause for anxiety in the present year than there was then ; but all the local officers and many of the non-officials whom I have recently had an opportunity of consulting, personally, in Behar, Bhagulpore, and Burdwan, are less apprehensive of distress than they were in 1888."

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED CROP.

The first report received from the local administration on the crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows :—

"Linseed, like wheat, has suffered from the lack of rain since the first week of October, but to a somewhat less extent as it was generally sown earlier. A large proportion of poorer class land has remained unsown or will give no crop ; but in good land the crop is promising fairly. Though decidely thin, the plants are in flower and are at all events free from rust."

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

The first report received from the local Administration on the crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows :—

"Owing to the earlier cessation of the rains a large area has remained unsown especially in the southern districts, and late sowings have germinated very poorly, many fields being nearly blank. Early sown fields are still in fair condition. In the northern districts prospects are less unfavourable, but rain is everywhere most urgently required in order to secure a ten to twelve anna crop."

THE number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th December was 285, against 300 and 355 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 3. There were 19 deaths from cholera against 22 and 46 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 10 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 111 and 42 respectively, against 116 and 52 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·8 per mille per annum, against 29·9 the mean of the last five years.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. BAUGH, whose death is announced, served with the Bombay Column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, and was severely wounded when engaged in dragging guns into the breaching battery opposite the Khoonee Bourj (Medal with Clasp), served in command of the 9th Bombay N. I. with the Satpoora Field Force in 1858, including the action at Ambapawnee. In command of the left wing he guarded the fords of the Nerbudda against Tantia Topee in Nov. 1858. In Dec. 1858 and Jan. 1859 he served in command of the left wing with Colonel H. Somerset's Brigade in pursuit of the Rao Sahib and Tantia Topee (Brevet of Major, and Medal).

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(Continued from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.)

WAGES.

THE rates of wages throughout the Presidency remained practically the same as in the preceding year. Varying, as in the previous year, from about two annas in the Southern Division for unskilled labour, up to Rs. 1-4-0 at Karachi for skilled labour, the changes which occurred here and there were attributable to the sudden increase or decrease in the demand for labour, occasioned by the opening of new, or the completion of old, works of a magnitude sufficient to materially affect the labour market of a considerable area. Thus a slight decline in the rates of wages in Satara may be attributed to the completion of the Southern Maratha Railway works in that district, while the continuance of high rates in Sind was due to the unabated demand for, and stationary supply of, labour in that province. A decline in the Belgaum District was accounted for by an increase in the population, and, consequently, of competition.

FORESTS.

The total area of State forests in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, was at the close of the year under review 14,489 square miles, or 384 square miles less than at the close of the preceding year. There was a decrease of 315 square miles in the Northern Circle, but it was, to the extent of 162 square miles, only nominal, and was caused by the rectification of areas and the correction of errors in calculation made at the time of the old revenue survey ; only a little over one hundred square miles were regularly disforested, and against this will be set, during the year 1891-92, about 454 square miles of new forest which was notified for inclusion in forest, during the past year, but with regard to which forest settlement enquiries had not been completed. The aggregate forest area in the Southern Circle did not materially alter, and that in Sind remained the same during the year ; in the case of the Southern Circle, however, proposals for the settlement of lands with an area of 55,600 acres were submitted and the field work of a large additional tract in Kanara was completed. In addition to this, about seventy-seven thousand acres in three villages in Kanara were notified under the Forest Act during the year. Settlement work was also in progress in other districts of the Southern Circle and in the Poona, Ahmednagar and Thana Divisions of the Northern Circle. The work of the Forest Survey party has already been noticed. As in the previous two years, the operations of the Working Plans party were again practically confined to the two Thana Divisions of the Northern Circle, though some working plans were also formed in the Southern Circle. Free grazing was conceded in the Northern Circle to agricultural cattle in villages that had contributed 'gairan' to the formation of a forest block. Taking the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles together, the total number of prosecutions for forest offences was 1,760 against 1,782 in 1889-90, but the number of cases compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act rose from 8,474 in the previous year to 12,969 in the year under review. The increase was common to all three Circles, but was partly attributable to the fact that similar, though distinct, offences which used formerly to be grouped together as one case were, during the year under review, each shown separately. The value of timber granted free during the year was greater, except in the Southern Circle, than in the previous year. While the work of natural and artificial reproduction was actively carried on, and the area of the nurseries in the Northern Circle was considerably enlarged, energetic and successful measures were adopted for the general protection of the forests from fire. The divisions which suffered most from fires were, as usual, those of Surat and West Khandesh in the Northern Circle, and though there was a slight increase in the area damaged in Sind, it was, when compared with the total area under forest, insignificant. Several roads to facilitate the exploitation of timber from the forest were completed or under construction during the year in the Northern and Southern Circles, and the usual repairs to other existing roads and buildings were effected. While the gross receipts were, in the year under report, the highest on record in all the Circles, and the net revenue, after deducting expenditure, was higher in the Northern and Sind Circles than had ever previously been realized, the net revenue in the Southern Circle showed a trifling falling off of Rs. 30,462. This was due on the one hand to the fact that the demand for timber was so small that less then half the quantity which was brought into the Haliyal depot was sold, and on the other to the increase both in the cost of forest surveys and in the amounts paid to khots and rakhwaldars in the Kolaba Division. The increase in the revenue in the Northern Circle was due to an increase in the grass and grazing fee realizations in the North Thana Division, and also to successful sales of timber, and better prices obtained therefor. Larger sales of timber were effected in Sind, owing to an increased demand for fuel for cotton mills and engines, which was not counterbalanced by a decline in the demand for firewood for railways. The total net revenue from the forests in all three Circles rose from Rs. 13½ lakhs in 1889-90 to Rs. 14 1-3rd lakhs in the year under review.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV. of 1881 applied was ninety-one at the end of the year under review, or five in excess of the number in existence at the close of 1889-90. Children under twelve were employed in thirteen mills, but only one prosecution, in which the manager was convicted and fined Rs. 200, was instituted for working them more than nine hours a day. All the factories, textile or non-textile, were visited at least four times in the year by the Inspector. The number was 523, or 89 in excess of the number for the previous year, but only five (against twelve in 1889-90) resulted in death.

Two Inspectors continued at work during the year under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, and the returns of their work were satisfactory. They examined, in all, 1,016 boilers against 971 in the preceding year. The number of candidates for the Engineers' Examination rose to 397 from 373 in 1889-90. Sixty-seven boilers in the City of Bombay and ninety-two in the Mofussil were newly brought on to the registers. The flourishing condition of the funds suggested the advisability of appointing a third Inspector, and including Sind in the Bombay inspection ; but the proposals were not before Government at the close of the year. The Inspection Fund had a net balance of Rs. 17,337 to its credit at the close of the year.

A report was received from the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association dealing with the period of 18 months ending the 31st December 1890, together with a statement of the cotton mills working in India on the 30th June 1891. From the report it was evident that the rapid expansion which has marked the cotton-mill industry in this Presidency during the past few years had received a sharp check. On the 30th June 1891 the number of cotton spinning and weaving mills at work was less by three than on the same date of the previous year, and though, on the other hand, the number of spindles had increased, that was doubtless the result of orders issued on English manufactures during a more flourishing period of business. While shipments to China increased largely those to Japan, probably owing to the development of the cotton-mill industry in that country, fell off considerably, and generally the exports to other countries showed a larger decline during the period dealt with. No factory legislation was proposed during the year, though the agitation among mill-owners in Lancashire for the introduction of factory laws in Bombay similar to those now in force in England continued unabated, and consequently the Mill-owners Association, though opposed to legislative interferences did not fell called upon to refute what they considered the misrepresentations of the irresponsible writer and agitators in the cotton spinning interest in Lancashire. For three months of the year ending the 31st December 1890 a large number of the influential mill-owners agreed to close their mills for eight days every month on account of the slackness of trade.

The chief industries, other than the cotton-mill industry and agriculture, were the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, both of which are separately dealt with. The remaining industries are small and of little or no importance. The kinkhab and sari manufactures at Ahmedabad, the soap and glass manufacturing industry at Kapadvanj and the silver work of Ahmednagar continued to be carried on as usual. A small iron and brass foundry was opened and worked during the year at Nadiad, in the Kaira District. The Dapuri Brewery near Poona worked with satisfactory results, and the outturn of paper at the Reay Mills increased considerably. Several small and purely local industries in the Deccan have suffered by the opening of the Southern Maratha Railway, while those in the Konkan never were of any importance. The bone-crushing trade expanded in Sind, and the exports to Europe increased.

TRADE—KARACHI.

Though very much smaller than in the previous year, there was yet an increase in the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi, which rose in value to over Rs. 1,242 lakhs against Rs. 1,223 lakhs in the year 1889-90. The same traits which characterised the foreign trade of the port of Bombay during the year under review marked that of Karachi also, namely, a considerable increase in the value of imports, counterbalanced by a fall in the value of exports. The total value of the foreign trade, import and export, was about Rs. 85½ lakhs against Rs. 857 lakhs in 1889-90, while that of the coasting trade increased to Rs. 391½ lakhs, and was Rs.25 lakhs in excess of the value in the previous year. The increase in foreign imports was almost general, and most marked in trade with Germany, whence the imports, from being only Rs. 31,159 in 1889-90, sprang to a value of Rs. 25½ lakhs, this sudden increase being brought about by the opening of a direct trade with Hamburg. The articles of which imports declined were, besides machinery and mill gear, metals, wool and cotton goods. Besides other commodities, exports of wheat showed a decline, though the causes operating towards an increase in Bombay should have operated at Karachi also. The effects of the increased demand for wheat in Europe was felt, as noticed in another part of this review, in Sind, and a rise in the price of wheat had taken place, which was accounted for, in the province, by the demand for this grain for export purposes, and probably the effect will not have been fully felt till after the close of the year. Trade with the United Kingdom did not share the decline noticed in reviewing the trade of the port of Bombay, and while there was a very slight decline in exports, imports from the United Kingdom showed an increased value.

TRADE—ADEN.

A decrease in the total value of trade was noticed at Aden, but the decline there was attributed to direct steam communication having been established with the Red Sea ports, by which a considerable quantity of merchandise, which formerly found its way through Aden, was conveyed to its destination without touching at that port. On the other hand, as a partial set-off there was a considerable increase of trade with the Somali Coast ports. The whole value of the Aden trade was Rs. 645 lakhs against Rs. 671½ lakhs in the previous year. The value of exports declined very largely, and was common to foreign, Indian and inland trade. As in the case of Bombay the United Kingdom was one of the countries with which trade showed the greatest falling off. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the trade, both import and export, with Massowah and other East African ports. Imports of coal fell off owing to the decrease in the shipping trade at Aden.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of telegraph lines in existence in the Presidency rose from 4,917 to 5,130, and that of wires from 18,242 to 19,364. Seventeen new offices were opened and four old ones closed during the year under review, giving a total of 282 offices open at its close. The service regulations of the Berlin International Telegraph Convention of 1885 continued in force throughout the year. The earnings of the Persian Gulf Section declined slightly during the year, and the percentage of messages transmitted by the Teheran, in preference to the Turkish, route, rose by one per cent. On the whole there was a considerable increase in the number of telegrams despatched from Government offices during the year

POST OFFICE.

The steady expansion, noticed year by year, continued to be observable in the business done by the Post Office during the year under review. Several events worthy of record marked the history of the year, the most important of which was the reduction in the rates of postage between India and the United Kingdom and on letters to India from the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and from the Straits Settlements. Postal facilities were increased by the establishment of new post offices, new letter-boxes and additional postmen, while the mileage of postal lines was increased during the year by 254 miles, raising the total length to 12,555 miles. The number of articles of all kinds given out for delivery during the year was 60,463,702, or 2,088,788 in excess of the previous year's total. There was a small increase both in the number of parcels exchanged with foreign countries and in the revenue derived from this source, and in spite of the limitation in the value for which a parcel could be insured to Rs. 1,000, there was an increase in the fees realized on this account also. The system by which articles are sent value payable appears to be growing in favour, as there was an increase in the number of articles so sent, and in their aggregate value, as well as in the average value of each. The most marked increase was in the number of railway receipt notes sent under this system, which rose from 14,913 in 1889-90 to 20,753. There was no increase in the number of periodical publications admitted to the privileged system of postage. About 850,000 money orders of an aggregate value of two crores and eleven lakhs of rupees were paid during the year, and in the seven cases of fraud, involving a misappropriation of Rs. 147 only, the amounts were all recovered. The value of the money orders sent was 23½ lakhs of rupees in excess of the previous year. During the year under review India began to exchange money orders direct with the post offices of the Italian Colony and of the British East African company in Africa and with Malta. The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year were satisfactory and there was an increase in the balance invested at the close of the year as compared with the opening balance on the 1st April 1890. There was a considerable decrease in the transactions in Government securities carried on by the Post Office on behalf of the public during the year under review. Complaints from the public numbered 1,407 against 1,158 in the previous year, and the Post Office was found to be at fault in 37 cases. There were sixteen cases of misappropriation of Government money, theft, &c., by postal servants, and twenty-one other offences punishable by law were committed. Three cases of robbery of the mail occured during the year as compared with four of robbery and two of attempt at robbery in the year 1889-90. Two of the three cases occured in British and the third in Native State territory and in no case had the offenders been apprehended before the close of the year. The cost of working the District Post exceeded the allotted grant of Rs. 85,812 by nearly three thousand rupees but there was no appreciable increase in its operations.

FINANCE : GENERAL.

The total receipt under all heads for the fourth year of the five years' Provincial contract with the Supreme Government amounted to Rs. 1,304¾ lakhs against Rs. 1,291¼ lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 872 1-5 lakhs against nearly Rs. 878 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus an increase of nearly Rs. 878 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus an increase of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs in the revenue and a decrease of Rs. 5¾ lakhs in the expenditure. The improvement on the receipts side was most marked in Imperial Civil and Local Civil revenues and in the Postal Department, while the revenue in the Provincial Civil and the Military Departments and from Imperial Military Works showed a falling off. The decrease in the expenditure was chiefly under Imperial Military Works, Imperial State Railway Surveys, the Public Works Irrigation, and the Imperial Telegraph Departments, while expenditure in the Probincial Civil Department, the Public Works Department, Imperial, Provincial and Local, and in the Military and Postal Departments showed an increase.

IMPERIAL.

The Imperial Civil receipts for the year were Rs. 805¼ lakhs against Rs. 783½ lakhs in 1889-90. For the increase of nearly Rs. 22 lakhs, Land revenue, which showed an increase of Rs. 23¾ lakhs, was entirely responsible. There was slight increase in Customs revenue and in the Mint profits, and a more marked improvement in Salt revenue, which increased from Rs. 206 2-5th lakhs to Rs. 215 4-8th lakhs ; but against these items of increase must be set a decline of Rs.13 2-5th lakhs in the Opium revenue, of Rs. 1 2-3rd lakh in the collections of tribute from Native States, and of Rs. 2½ lakhs under the head "Miscellaneous," as well as other minor items of decrease. Of the increase in Land revenue alluded to above, only Rs. 5 2-5th lakhs represent an actual improvement, and the balance consisted of adjustments between Imperial and Provincial receipts, chief among which was a contribution of Rs. 17¼ lakhs by Provincial to Imperial funds to meet the requirement of the Government of India. The increase which actually occurred was due to more extensive rabi cultivation in Sind and to the payment, in the Broach District, of the second instalment of land revenue before the close of the year, owing to the early ripenning of the cotton crop. The improvement in Salt revenue occurred chiefly under the head "Excise Duty on Salt" and was reported to be due to a reduction of the sales during the latter part of the year 1889-90, owing to rumours of a contemplated reduction of the salt tax, and also to the forced sales of salt by the sub-lessees in Portuguese India on account of the approaching conclusion of the term of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. A small increase in Excise revenue was chiefly the result of more efficient administration resulting in the diminution of illicit practices and the consequent levy of duty on a larger proportion of the total quantity of spirits consumed. The increase in the Customs revenue was entirely under "Sea Customs Imports,"

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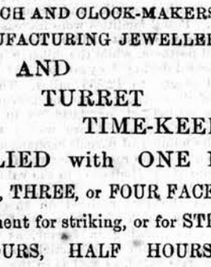

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

WHEN the London Discount Market closed for the New Year holiday, Money had become dearer, and the rate on short London Bills had been put up ½ per cent., and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper ¼ per cent. say to 3 and 3½ per cent., respectively, the Bank of England rate remaining at 3½ per cent., but other financial quotations were without change; and the only item of news, wired under yesterday's date, was an extra allotment of Rs. 30,000 of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 11-16d.,—the price fetched by the extra Bills placed on Wednesday.

To-day's message from London reports a decline of 1-8d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 43⅜d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal has receded 1-8 cent., to 94¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London presumably unaltered.

The London Stock Exchange, and Markets generally, at home and in America, have, however, remained closed to-day for the holidays, and no advices under to-day's date, beyond the above are to hand.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the three days in the past week during which the market was open were 23,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 184,000 bales. The total Stock had increased since the previous Thursday by 127,000 bales, and was heavier, when the market closed for the holidays on the 31st ult., by 522,000 bales than at the same time the year before, and 521,000 bales more than in 1889. The total Visible Supply (which cannot be compared with last week's figures which were not wired) shows an increase of 1,057,000 bales, and 1,498,000 bales, as against the previous years, and that of the 1889, respectively; while in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 295,000 bales and 195,000 bales, is shown by the figures which we give below in the same comparison. The spot price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool on Thursday evening was just 1d. per lb. below what it was on the corresponding day in 1890, and 1⅜d. lower than the rate ruling in 1882.

The usual New York weekly telegram not having come forward, we are unable to give our usual statistics relating to Receipts and Exports of the American Crop; and to-day the market has been closed for the New Year holidays. The total quantity of Cotton in sight, however, is wired as 6,400,000 bales, compared with 6,110,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1890.	1891.
Week's receipts	..	253,000	224,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	..	107,000	84,000
„ „ Continent	..	103,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	..	4,474,000	4,318,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	..	1,672,000	1,646,000
„ „ to Continent do	..	1,401,000	1,321,000
„ stock in the Ports	..	881,000	732,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st January affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tota supply of all kinds	4,600,000	3,542,940	3,201,940
„ „ Surats	190,000	385,230	285,270
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
ck in Liverpool	1,425,000	903,000	907,000
„ London	8,000	22,000	15,000
American afloat	340,000	230,000	226,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	25,000
Total	1,786,000	1,170,000	1,167,000
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-16d.	5 3-16d.	5 9-16d.
„ Good Dholleras	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.	4½d.
Difference	¼d.	1⅛d.	1 1-16d.

There has been but little business passing in our local Cotton market to-day, and prices have further given way Re. 1 per candy. The Mills have taken 1,000 bales of new stuff, consisting of 400 Damergaum, at Rs. 180: 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 165; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 161; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 172; and Dhulia, at Rs. 158; while exporters have bought only 100 new Bengals, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with a very limited business closing; but quotations are quite unaltered in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,275 bales.
Wheat	20,111 cwts.
Linseed	1,841 „
Gingelly	8,613 „
Poppy Seed	1,626 „
Groundnuts	786 „

FREIGHTS are fairly steady, but with not much enquiry for tonnage. The Oberon (s), now discharging in port, has been taken up at 21s. 6d. per ton, for one picked port, for a cargo of Wheat.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning, after the holidays, with a rather firm feeling, at 1s. 4 21-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 13-16d. for six months' sight Credits; and the market has been steady at our quotations, the Credit rate having been available for the mail only. Business, however, has been very dull, hardly anything fresh having transpired either way. We quote ready—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 21-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅜d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅜d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d. „
Francs do.	1·77. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the market re-opening this morning a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ on last Thursday's closing quotations was established, Fours for Money and Tuesday's Settlement having been quoted at 106⅜, and the February account at 105 5-16; but the feeling was steady at the slight fall which was afterwards recovered. 106⅜ having been the final cash quotation; and 105½ for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Though this market has been nominally open again, hardly any fresh business has been done to-day, and rates generally are unchanged at our quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December as compared with the statement of the 21st December:—

LIABILITIES.	December 21. Rs. A. P.	December 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,60,53,610 6 7	1,51,15,257 0 8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,14,67,674 14 6	6,27,10,453 2 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,50,649 12 0	1,42,306 12 7
Sundries	31,78,777 6 3	32,13,790 13 9
	Rs. 10,55,50,112 7 4	10,71,81,807 13 11
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	1,03,35,776 0 0	1,14,18,338 8 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,85,460 12 0	61,83,275 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	94,51,237 4 1	96,27,825 2 2
Credits on do.	61,61,422 10 2	65,65,074 10 8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,30,84,326 0 2	2,23,43,458 2 2
Balances with other Banks	9,16,040 6 7	9,67,223 13 11
Bullion	19,45,753 11 3	18,23,783 12 0
Dead Stock	12,13,513 8 6	12,13,600 2 6
Stamps	11,434 14 10	11,329 11 10
Sundries	19,24,333 14 6	18,90,010 13 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,56,32,050 10 4	1,88,50,080 11 4
Do. at Branches	2,78,38,256 10 11	2,56,80,306 9 10
	Rs. 10,55,50,112 7 4	10,71,81,807 13 11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 29th December, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,91,201 Inc.
Do. at Branches	8,29,555 Dec.
Other Deposits	12,43,378 Inc.
Post Bills	8,313 Dec.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	8,89,877 Inc.
Loans	1,76,588 do.
Accounts of Credit	1,04,652 do.
Mercantile Bills	4,20,868 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	31,77,030 Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,77,950 Dec.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st January, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32d eg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of fair road (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·8
General Directions of Wind*	ENE., NE. ENE., WNW. NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	194

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JHANSI.

DEATH.

GAMBLE—January 2, at Jhansi, C. A. J. Gamble, youngest son of the late Henry Gamble, of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—SOUNDY—January 2, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Joseph Miller, L. D. S., R. C. S., to Lilla Maud, eldest daughter of A. F. Soundy.

SHUTTLEWORTH—December 28, at 113, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, of a daughter.

STREET—DAVIES—January 1, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. A. York Browne, M.A., Acting Garrison Chaplain, Ashton Street, I. M. S., Poona, to Annette Clare, third daughter of the late Herbert Davies, M.D., of Kensington, London. (London and Yorkshire papers please copy.)

DEATH.

GRAY—January 2, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Dr. John Temperley Gray, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1892.

THE National Congress that was held at Nagpur last week proves, after all, not to be the last of the series. The intention not to hold another until a hundred or so of delegates had crossed the *kala pani*, and discussed Indian grievances in the hearing of all London, has been abandoned. There will be a Congress at Allahabad next Christmas week; the London Congress will be held after the General Election. How long after will depend, we suppose, upon the ease or otherwise with which the considerable outlay that it would entail can be provided for. The tactical wisdom of the decision cannot be disputed. The London Congress, if held at all, will be held under great difficulties of various kinds, and he would be a confident prophet who named 1893 or any other year in particular as the year in which it would be certain to take place. The suspension of the Congress sittings in India meanwhile would bring us within measurable distance of a cessation of all political activity in India, and it would become increasingly difficult to find either a mandate or money for the hundred delegates whom it is intended to send to Exeter Hall. "Out of sight out of mind" is a doctrine that the organizers and sustainers of political movements cannot afford to ignore, and a suspended Congress would be soon in danger of becoming a forgotten Congress. A good many people will say so much the better. That is an opinion which deserves to be treated with respect; though having never regarded the Congress as necessarily an evil we fail to see why its disappearance would need to be regarded as a blessing. It has already earned official recognition as a legitimate and constitutional organization, aiming at legitimate ends by legitimate means; and when Lord Lansdowne has passed his blessing upon it in these terms, most people will scarcely think it worth while to brand it as a reprehensible and dangerous venture. By this time the most distrustful must have come to look upon it as a movement that there is no need at all events to be afraid of. Sir Edward Watkin, we suppose, enjoys an absolute monopoly of the belief that the delegates pay their railway fares with Russian gold; yet even he must be sceptical of the ability—to say nothing of the will—of the Congress to turn the passive acquiescence of the millions in things as they are into seething disaffection towards Government. The truth seems to be that the Congress is at the present stage in its career much more likely to suffer from inanition, if not to die out, than to do mischief. It owes everything to Mr. Hume—not excluding the distrust which it has now and again provoked amongst liberal-minded men—and as Mr. Hume tells the Congress it will have to meet this year without him we shall see how far it is able to maintain itself upon purely Indian resources. Knowing what we do of the apathy from which year by year he has had to arouse the supporters of the "movement" before he could induce them even to take the trouble to send delegates, we shall look forward to the Allahabad meeting with a certain curiosity.

The Congress certainly might have done more than it did to throw light upon questions of contemporary interest. It was not a little curious that meeting as it did in the capital of the Central Provinces, where for some months past little has been talked of but the grievances of the landholding class under the revised Settlement, not a word was uttered upon a subject which, whatever else is to be said upon it, has at least the quality of actuality. The silence of the Congress also upon the indebtedness of the agricultural classes is also noteworthy, and it does not add to its reputation as an organization for giving voice to an informed public opinion on questions concerning which the Government is seeking light and guidance. Strong and very proper representations were made to the Bombay Government a few weeks since in favour of the nomination of representative native gentlemen upon the Committee appointed to enquire into this subject, and these have been in part complied with. But some very useful service could have been done in this direction by the Congress if, as soon as the fact that the inquiry was to be made had been announced, an endeavour had been made to turn the Nagpur meeting to account by focussing there the knowledge and opinion of the country upon the subject. For the question as stated by the Government is not one of merely local significance. There is no part of India which is not deeply interested in it, and when the Congress meets without contributing in any way to the discussion of it it virtually abdicates its functions. The explanation of this strange omission is not far to seek. Thus far, despite Mr. Hume's organizing energy, nothing has been done to make the Congress an efficient agency for the gathering together of the knowledge and opinion distributed through the country. The delegates are named, in a more or less open assembly, but they carry with them no mandate from those who name them, no instruction as to the case they are to present in the Congress, or as to the proposals they are to support. They go to the place of meeting, they hear speeches which on eminently friendly authority we are told the bulk of them do not understand, and then they vote unanimously upon a series of cut and dried resolutions. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee was eloquent the other day about the "peculiar solemnity," the "dignity and majesty" of this sort of thing, and the "irresistible pressure of an overwhelming impulse that moved them, stirred them, and animated their being." The most respectful thing that can be said about this account of the way in which the Congress does its work is that it is nonsensical. The turning of a phonograph handle would come as nearly within the definition of intelligent discussion as this does, and in all seriousness we would suggest to Mr. Hume that until he is able to make the Congress spontaneously representative of the ascertained desires of the people from and by whom its members are chosen, a phonographic reproduction, year by year, of the resolutions voted last week will serve all the purposes that were fulfilled by the Nagpur Congress. It is in no unfriendly spirit that we say this. We have from the first recognized possibilities of good in the Congress, and we are glad to find that it has secured friendly recognition from the highest authorities in India. But those possibilities the promoters of the movement have not as yet realized. If Mr. Hume wishes to know the direction in which amendment may be sought he should turn to the example of the primary assemblies for the election of deputies to the States General in France in the pre-revolutionary days. M. Taine has given some remarkable quotations from the *doleances* drawn up in those times, which may illustrate for the greater enlightenment of the Indian Congress the difference between sending an instructed and an uninstructed delegate to an assembly which claims to be representative, and to be capable of enlightening the Government.

This, and much more in the same direction, may be said without any of the feeling of jubilation that the Congress is at the beginning of its end which an eloquent but incautious speaker at Nagpur declared to prevail "in the camp of the enemy." The Governments themselves would, we believe, be glad if the Congress were able to speak with an authority and a knowledge which certainly do not yet belong to it. Mr. Ananda Charlu, the President of the Congress, admitted the necessity of "penetrating to the masses more than hitherto," and of "imbuing their minds with the instincts and aspirations of a united nationality." The latter obligation we cannot understand. The first is a significant confession that the Congress is still in very incomplete touch with the millions whose interests it professes to conserve. Whether, so long as the caste system remains dominant, "twice born" will ever be a sympathetic exponent of the needs of the Sudra and the champion of his interests is a question quite worth considering. So far as, in the Congress or elsewhere, he can be this he will claim the respectful attention of Government. We have few enough agencies for the expression of opinion, and we have Mr. Lee Warner's warrant for it that the more they are multiplied the better. The Congress sure[ly] within the range of Mr. Lee Warner's [re]arable invitation, but it will scarcely entered upon its day of usefulness until it abandoned the habit of meeting to [ma]cally pass mechanical resolutions upon which, for anything we know, have never discussed amongst the people whom gates are supposed to represent. It distinctly to the public advantage topic as the military expenditure country were discussed with sobriety discrimination in an assembly which intelligent and well-informed public behind it. There is a growing fee such economical tendencies as preva Supreme Government need to be stre from outside, so that the claims of tary Department should no longer b as though they were paramount to e and financial consideration. Mr. whom we should weary if we indic points in his speech on this quest which we entirely differ from him Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Ilbert when in the Viceroy's Council, against the indiscriminate readiness every demand that was made by the Department. The cause for which t members of the Government stood u is not without defenders in the Cou present day, and it would be streng the claims of economy could be pu in an independent assembly which w prove that it had a spontaneous and nating public opinion behind it. It fatuous to deny the propriety of a in the Congress even of such a questi of military finance; but it would b fatuous to pretend that in its present tion the Congress is capable of discus such a way as to support the on members of the Supreme Governm are doing their best to combat the as that purely military considerations termine the amount of outlay upo objects.

THE Government of Bombay c congratulated upon the manner in w have conducted their controversy Poona Municipality. The discussi more than a year's standing, for it end of 1890 that the Collector held an inquiry into the way in Municipality did its work, and report which in some not unimportan lars proved to be somewhat seriously ing. The resolution which was pas the report shared the character of t ment on which it was based; and, as at the time, it contained statements not too scrupulously fair to the Mu Since then another resolution, fo integral part of the original discus been issued, and while itself doing justice to the Municipality, it co not too frankly, we think—that ou charges which were brought in the R of January 1891 was based upon an e understanding by Government of rules. The Municipality, it shoul plained, was charged with a habitual of the standing rules laid down for th ance in the system of their ex especially of Rules 4, 5, and 14, mentioned rule having, in the of his Excellency the Governor cil, been contravened owing to t cipality having failed to obtain the of the Commissioner of the Di certain increased outlays on educati blishments. It now appears tha 15th September, 1890—nearly fou before the Resolution of January 6 year, was issued—the Educational Central Division, reported that he c trace the Rule under which it w to be necessary for a Municipality the sanction of the Commission b curring increased expenditure on ed establishments. It will be seen, t little ground there was for the censu upon the Municipality in connection matter. Local self-government may of many sins, but it is rather hard t with denunciation for having violat which cannot be traced. Whether Govern ment are right or wrong in expressing the opinion that consultation with the Commissioner as to increased Municipal expenditure on education may be desirable, is a question on which we have nothing to say. But it is not creditable to those who were responsible for the resolution of last year that they assumed that what Government now think would be "a desirable thing," was the subject of express obligation. But Government are not content to leave the matter there. After having made a charge against the Municipality which proves to be unsustainable, they go on to assert, on the basis of a report from the Director of Public Instruction, that whilst the Municipality has not neglected its primary schools, it has found funds, apparently from the ways and means set apart for education, for grants of Rs. 3,500 a year for the Museum, High Schools, and the Female High School, and the Municipality is reminded that it should fulfil its obligation of making adequate provision for primary education before extending its patronage to discretional and more remote objects of education. The facts, however, seem to indicate that the reminder was superfluous. Government are unable to make it a definite charge against the Municipality that it is neglecting its obligations in regard to primary schools. Two years ago the Divisional Inspector reported that it was entitled to an increased grant in consequence of its vigorous efforts during the previous five years to fulfil its statutory obligations in this respect. The number of schools had in that period been increased from fifteen to thirty. In this same Resolution Government presume—and they ask for correction if the presumption is not accurate—that the Municipality has spent two rupees on exclusively primary education for every rupee of the provincial grant. As a matter of fact, however, in the year 1890-91, the provincial grant was a little under Rs. 4,000, while the expenditure from Municipal resources was Rs. 17,512. Thus more than four rupees of Municipal funds were spent for every rupee of the Government grant. It can scarcely be charged, therefore, with having done too little for primary education. Can it, then, be charged with having done too much for higher education, and other objects which Governments say they have no wish to disparage? Apparently not, if so authoritative an interpreter of Municipal obligations as Sir Raymond West may be called into council on this question. In a recent speech at the distribution of prizes at the Poona Native Institution Sir Raymond West confessed that it was "almost distressing" to find that the Municipality regularly subscribed Rs. 150 a year to the school; asked "in all seriousness whether the Municipality's duty to a great local institution was fulfilled?" and told them that the would be well laid out even if their on were increased twenty-fold. of Council may, perhaps, claim that nes which they make in distributing not made *ex cathedra*—that they *dicta* and nothing more. Governentitled to whatever benefit they le to derive from that contention, hardly be great and they would have not to break this new ground in oversy.

HARRIS returns to-day from his visit tressed districts in the southern parts sidency—a visit which there is every believe will prove to have been timeful. It is not likely to be misunderThere is no reason to infer from it condition of the districts affectlarming, or that there is anyn the problem presented with e local authorities are not able The value of a tour of this kind tive rather than objective. It ex- the responsible district officers in ust. in the most favourable con-, be an arduous and trying work; ies the people under them that inistration are keenly alive to their and that nothing that is prac- ill be left undone to help them. One been brought into prominence which ent expenditure in directions in which not have been under taken with any of good result. The general argument r of well-sinking, as a means of re- nd guarding against distress, proves to able to a large portion of the sufferory only subject to certain distinct ons. Government are not in the Mahratta Country and the Karnatak with a country like Gujerat, where the rater comes to view almost with the of the water-finder's divining rod. ter is hard to find; often when found ckish and undrinkable, and despite has been done in this direction in t must not be taken for granted that ees lent by Government for the sinking in Dharwar or Bijapur would yield e result as a corresponding outlay in ut or the Arcots seems to have done. , as the Governor's speech at Sholapur ber showed, the idea of encouraging ing wherever it can profitably be to is prominently before the notice rnment, and the public may rest that the lessons of Madras experience matter will not be lost sight of. Again, d to the saving of cattle, so far as they saved by the opening of the forest there is no reason to believe that ent need to be reminded of the service be done to the poor in this respect. re are forests and forests, and the capacities of some in the South Mahcountry are so far from abundant that be easy to over-estimate the service being done by opening them. When razing is scarce, would it be possible ct entrance to them to the better class e—to those in fact which, from the ng and breeding point of view, are most preserving? There would be nothing in co-operating in this way with the the survival of the fittest. A liberal n by the Supreme Government of *tagavi* loans will do much to mitigate and when the district officers are enerbringing their losses to the notice of the rs they will certainly be made ready Testimony was borne by the Gadag ality to the efficacy of the railway as of keeping down prices, but they are that neighbourhood, forty to cent. above normal rates. There thing novel in Lord Harris's sugthat some of the well-to-do people district should by a co-operative e bring grain from a distance tes. That would be a form of benear reaching in its results, and would ved of by everyone save the *bunnias* ofits would thereby be reduced. Such lesson in trade tempered by benevold be of great interest, though the nts of the Indian trader do not the hope that he will eagerly embrace stion.

NEWS from North China, according to the Hongkong papers of December 16, is more satisfactory, confirming the reports of the suppression of the rebellion. No further outbreaks are reported.

As a slight recognition on the part of the Bombay Art Society of the valuable services Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte rendered as their honorary assistant secretary while in Bombay, he has been asked to become an Honorary Life Member, having been transferred to Indore.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that in the north-eastern districts marauding bands, partly composed of peasants from Shantung, are massacring the Mongols and destroying their temples. The chief motive of the marauders is said to be land hunger.

The Chinese Viceroy is sending cavalry to quell the rising.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

An International Sanitary Conference will assemble in Venice, next week, at which a proposal will be made by the delegates from Great Britain to allow unimpeded transit through the Suez Canal to all British vessels from India and elsewhere bound to British ports.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

At the New Year's Receptions both King Humbert and President Carnot emphasised the general desire for the maintenance of peace.

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., has been gazetted General.

DISTRESS IN FINLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

It is stated that fully a twelfth of the population of Finland are actually starving, and urgent appeals are being made for their relief.

YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL.

The British Consul at Santos (Brazil) reports that yellow-fever is raging there and that whole crews of a number of ships lying in port have been killed owing to the foulness of the harbour. The vessels are subjected to monstrous delays in unloading.

A NEW COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

It is asserted that France has concluded or is concluding reciprocity agreements with Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, and the United States on the basis of a new tariff.

THE CRITICISMS ON THE WAR OFFICE.

The *Times*, commenting on the letters contributed by General Sir John Adye dealing with the War Office administration, remarks that his views mainly confirm the conclusions arrived at by "Vetus."

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Mr. Thos. Risely Griffith, Administrator of the Seychelles Islands, is gazetted a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The explosion at Dublin Castle remains a mystery, and the police are doubtful of its being political outrage.

JAN. 3.

The marks made by the explosion in the cellar of Dublin Castle indicate that the explosive substance was encased in metal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The death is announced of Major-General Charles Baugh, of the Bombay Army.

JAN. 3.

The death is announced of Sir James William Redhouse, K.C.M.G.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The following are the results of Saturday's races :—

SREE GODAVERY HURDLE RACE.

Mr. MacCartie's Gold, 10st. 7lb., Owner 1
Adyar Confederacy's Eclipse, 10st., Mr. Stewart . 2
Mr. Woolmer and Colonel Moore's Assurance' 10st. 3lb., Captain Anderson 3

Also ran Ben Lomond and Myasmya. Time—3 min. and 4 sec.

A MILE AND A HALF MYSORE HANDICAP.

Mr. Alli bin Amir's Turkish Flag, 8st. 12lb., Ebrahim 1
Mr. Farmer's Sirius, 8st. 4lb., Ryder 2
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 11st., Owner 3

Also ran Plebeian and Nuggett. Time—3 min. and 48½ sec.

CONNEMARA STEEPLE-CHASE.

Captain Holme's Chippaway, 10st., Mr. Humfrey 1
Mr. J. L. Stewart's Safe Cure, 11st. 7lb., Owner... 2

Also ran Riff Raff. Time—3 min. and 18 sec.

TRAVANCORE HANDICAP.

Mr. George's Frisky, 11st., Ryder 1
Mr. Garstin's Petroleum, 7st. 4lb., Jassa 2
Mr. F. Wolseley Smith's Zouave, 7st. 9lb., Native 3

Also ran Minton and Pickle. Time—1 min. and 56½ sec.

VENKATAGIRI HANDICAP.

Hon. R. H. DeMontmorenoy's Lindenow, 9st., Thompson 1
Mr. Woolmer's Stourbay, 9st., Captain Anderson 2
Mr. Chamundi's Whirlwind, 9st. 10lb., T. Kendall 3

Also ran Wizard. Time—3 min. and 45 sec.

PARLAKIMIDI PURSE.

Mr. Woolmer and Colonel Moore's Assurance, 8st. 7lb., Ebrahim 1
Mr. E. B. Powell's Primus, 9st., Kendall 2
Mr. Armstrong's Sheet Iron, 8st. 7lb., Thompson. 3

Also ran Rathkeale, Black Diamond, Honey Bee. Time—1 min. and 5¾ sec.

THE PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOZUFFERPORE, JAN. 1.

The Behar Wanderers in their first innings scored 110, of which Harrington made 3 ; Marsham, 8 ; Gibson, 53 ; Hodding, 5 ; Bourdillion, 1 ; Macnamara, 10 ; Carter, 0 ; Urquhart, 11 ; Miller, 0 ; Collingride, 13 ; Cockell (not out) 0 ; extras, 6. The Parsees in their first innings scored 232, of which Spencer made 10; Pavri 7 ; Kanga, 9 ; Cooper, 45; Cursedji Patell, 22; Mody, 47 ; Daruwalla, 5 ; Morenas, 33 ; Byram Patell, 30 ; Mehta (not out), 14 ; Bhaya, 8 ; extras 19. Mody, Cooper and Morenas made a grand display. The Wanderers' second innings keeping steadily at ... 9 for 3 wickets in the ... will continue to-morrow. The Parsees were very hospitable ...

The Parsees, under the captaincy of ... have vanquished the famous Wanderers ... innings and 41 runs. The Wanderers in their ... innings scored 81. The top scores were :— ... ter, 24 ; Cockell, 13 ; and Marsham, 12. Mody ... Pavri bowled well ; Mody bowled splendidly ... took 8 wickets for 32 runs. The Parsee fielding was quite up to the mark. Mr. Patel and his men are to be entertained at dinner to-night.

THE CALCUTTA PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The New Year's parade was the largest ever held on the Maidan. The gathering of spectators was immense. The number of troops and volunteers of all arms amounted to 4,201. The line when drawn up was inspected by H. E. the Viceroy, and consisted of a detachment from the Boadicea, the Naval Volunteers, the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Calcutta Light Horse, 3rd B. C., the Buffs and East Surrey Regiments, C. V. R. and Cadet Corps ; 2nd C. V. R. ; Battalion E. B. S. Railway Volunteers, and 3rd and 17th N. I. The salute was fired by the Naval Brigade and the Cossipore Volunteers. The usual manœuvres were excellently carried out.

THE STATE DINNER.

The usual State dinner was held at Government House on Friday when 89 guests attended. Several native notables were present afterwards.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING : FOURTH DAY.

GRAND ANNUAL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE for horses," Distance—2 miles.

Riversdale, 9st. 7lb., Wall..... 1
Capricorn, 10st. 4lb., Dewing..... 2
Montrose, 11st. 7lb., Elliott..... 3

This was a great upset for the backers and was won easily. Time—3mins. and 56¾secs.

"THE PONY HANDICAP." Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Apcar's Sylvia, 10st. 12lb., Mr. Robinson..... 1
The Firm's Effie, 10st. 9lb., Smith 2
The Maharaja of Putiala's Necklet, 9st., Vinall... 3

Sylvia won by 2 lengths. Time—1min. and 7 secs.

"THE EASTERN HANDICAP. Distance—1 mile.

The Maharaja of Putiala's Negus, 8st 11lb., Peake. 1
Mr. Kook's Tomato, 8st 10lb., Vinall 2
Mr. Kook's Tenasserim, 7st. 10lb., Clemenson ... 3

This race was won hands down in 1min. and 54 3-5 secs.

THE "DURBHUNGAH CUP." Handicap for horses, St. Leger course.

The Maharaja of Putiala's Ringmaster, 9st. 2lb., Peake 1
Ezra's Savant, 9ts. 4slb., Gerard... 2
Captain McLaughlin's Recall, 8st. 6lb., Traban... 3

The winner led from start to finish and won by several lengths. Myall King and Moorhouse were nowhere. Time—3mlns. and 25 4-5secs.

"CHOWRINGHEE PLATE." Handicap for horses. Distance.—Three-quarter mile.

Mr. Gregory's Miladi, 9st., Wood 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's Cupola, 9st., Vinall ... 2
The Maharaja of Patiala's Camilla, 6st. 12lbs., Peake..... 3

This was a grand race and splendid finish. Time—1min. and 17 2-5secs.

"INNOVATION HANDICAP" FOR PONIES. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Charles' Lady Editha, 7st. 7lbs., Pugh..... 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Lord Clyde, 9st. 5lb., Vinall 2
Mr. Alwyn's Bynette, 9st., Clemenson..... 3

Time—1 min. and 50 secs.

The "SELLING RACE." Distance—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr Gon's G. G., 8st. 4lb., Kalsu..... 1
Captain Scale's Dilkaloe, 8st. 5lb., Robinson..... 2
Mr. John's Knightbridge, 8st. 2lb., Smith..... 3

This race was won at the post. Time—1 min. and 18 secs.

THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES.

SECOND MEETING, JANUARY 2.

THE "PONY HANDICAP." Distance—One and three-quarter miles.

Mr. Kugleman's Moonstone, 2st. 5lb., Walker... 1
Mr. Kook's Boheram, 10st. 5lb., Pearson 2
Mr. Alwyn's Buchanan, 11st. 12lb., Richards ... 3

Lubra came second, but was disqualified on weighing.

THE "SUBURBAN CUP" for horses. Distance—2 miles.

Captain Scale's Zuleika, 11st. 12lb., Captain McDougall 1
Mr. Edmund's Snowdon, 11st., Owner..... 2
Mr. Butler's Flanagan, 10st. 7lb., Pearson..... 3

Charity fell and broke its leg, and was shot.

THE "TOLLY GUNGE CUP" for horses. Distance—2 miles.

The Maharajah of Puttiala's Salford, 10st. 10lb., Scott 1
Mr. Week's Chandler, 12st. 7lb., Mecracken 2
Mr. Hadden's Dawson, 9st. 9lb., Wall..... 3

THE "HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE." Distance—One and three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Butler's Grey Dawn, 11st. 7lb., McDougall... 1
Mr. Abbott's Flatcatcher, 11st. 7lb., Barrow 2
Mr. Vincent's Laddie, 11st. 7lb., Ralli..... 3

Laddie fell dead when returning to the paddock, and Warrigal was thrown over the wall who broke his collar bone.

THE "PONY RACE." Distance—5 furlongs..

Mr. Kook's Hajee, 9st. 4lb., Peake 1
Mr. Alwyn's Rex, 12st., Owner..... 2
Mr. Brault's Glengarry, 9st. 11lb., Griffiths..... 3

A NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

On New Year's Day the Bluejackets and Marines of H. M. S. Boadecia and Lapwing were entertained at a public dinner in the Town Hall, and were treated to the Circus afterwards.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. W. Worgan has been permitted to resign the Civil Service and Mr. W. Young, C.S.I., also resigns the Civil Service.

Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, Medical College, Calcutta, has been granted 12 months' leave, on furlough.

Rules for imposing quarantine against cholera at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast on arrivals from the Ports of Hedjaz and Yambo to Leith have been withdrawn, except regards the pilgrims and trooping vessels.

Dr. Gooroodas Bannerjee has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Captain C. I. Corfield, D. A. A. General, has been granted leave in furlough for one year.

Mr. H. T. S. Blackford, Engineer, I. M., has been permitted to resign the service.

Mr. F. Grant Assistant, Engineer, has been per-
... F. Jacob officiates as Traffic Superintend-
... N.W. Railway.
... officers have been granted Staff
... :—
... Majors—T. H. Eyre, A. W. D.
... Wheeler, E. G. Barrow, M. C.
... F. Gambier, W. S. Newett, F.
... ing, M. I. Gibbs, C. M. Fitzgerald
... ay.
... ain.—Lieutenant P. Malcolm.

MILL OPENING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 2.

The interesting ceremony of declaring the Swadeshi Mills open was performed by the Commissioner, Mr. Venning, this morning in the presence of over two thousand people. Amongst those present were :—Rajas Raghoojirao Bhonsle, Vilayatshaw Sansthanik, Shriwant Ahilojeerao Ahirrao, Mr. Brown, agent, Bank of Bengal ; Rai Bahadurs Mukund Balkrishna Booti, B. K. Bose, Government Advocate ; Bireshwar Dutt, Small Cause Court Judge ; Mr. Wamanrao Kolhatkar, Small Cause Court Judge ; Messrs. G. M. Chitnis, Bhaosaheb Kalu Vittal, Vinayak Kalekar, G. G. Ghatate, Bezonjee, Manager, Empress Mills ; Venayak Jageshwar Booti, Gopalrao Harri Bhide, Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit, Harri Sitaram Dikshit, solicitor ; Mamujee Adamjee, contractor ; Bapurao Dada Vakeel, C. Narayanswamy Naidu, Professors D. G. Padhaye and B. G. Tilak, Messrs. M. B. Namjosi, Shamrao Krishna Jakate, Nilkant Damodar Govind, Megasham Budkas, K. G. Deshpande, Ramchandar rao Narale, Atmaram Bhugwant, Krishnarao Phatak, Martandrao Bapuji, Vakeels, and several of the leading gentlemen of the town. The Congress delegates from various parts were present, and European ladies and gentlemen also graced the meeting with their presence. A report giving the history of the progress of the Company was read by Mr. G. M. Chitnis, and the Commissioner made a few encouraging remarks in declaring the mills open. Mr. D. G. Padhaye then thanked the chairman, directors and the honorary manager and secretary for the signal success of their undertaking in appropriate terms, and the vote of thanks was seconded by Rai Bahadur Bose. The report of the directors shews that Messrs. Ganpat Rao Gopal Ghatate and Balajee Pandurang Chande were the first to conceive the idea of floating the Company, and at the first meeting, which was held at the house of Mr. Ghatate, shares worth three lakhs were subscribed for. Shares of eight lakhs have already been taken up, and there is a great demand for the remaining two lakhs, 50 shares having been subscribed on the spot. This mill was started with the object of diverting capital from agriculture and directing it towards the development of the manufacturing industries, and the efforts of the directors have been crowned with success. The special matter for congratulation is the absence of accident to life or limb till now on the Company's works. Coming close upon the political and social gatherings held here, this morning's ceremony is an eloquent testimony of the people's progress in industrial matters also. The directors distributed prizes to several of the Company's employes and workmen. Refreshments were supplied to those assembled, in the Hindu and European styles, and the gathering dispersed. In the afternoon, food and clothes were given to all classes of poor people, numbering about two thousand. The following gentlemen were specially mentioned as deserving the Company's thanks :—Mr. Venning, Commissioner ; Colonel Bowie, Inspector-General of Police ; Colonel Grace, late Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur ; Colonel Scott, the present Deputy Commissioner ; Mr. G. Moyle, District Engineer ; Mr. Sitaram Sambasheo, Municipal Secretary ; R. B. M. B. Booti, chairman ; and Rao Bahadur Kusturchand Daga, directors ; Messrs. Ganpatrao Ghatate, Rajaram Sitaram Dixit, Gopalrao Harri Bhide, Vakeel Gangadharrao Chitnis, Shaith Agyaramjee, Messrs. Balajee Pandurang Chande, Mamujee Adamjee, Bapurao Dada, and Damodar Atmaram Kohate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this evening.

PENANG, JAN. 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia (extra) eft here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 2.

The barometer has risen again over northern India, particularly in the north-west, and the signs of disturbance noticed yesterday are disappearing. Readings are highest in north-west India ; lowest in the extreme south. Pressure is much below normal on the west coast. Winds are light, and variable in northern and central India ; elsewhere the directions are unchanged. Force is fresh in Negapatam ; light or moderate elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in Madras and north-west India generally, but risen elsewhere. The mean temperature higher than usual in Bengal, Bombay, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, lower in other provinces. Variations generally small. The only rainfall reported is showers in Negapatam and Colombo, with the barometric rise in north, the signs of disturbed weather have disappeared.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted. Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post. No extra charge. No extra address.
Moulmein Route to Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd January, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	2	15 p.m.	14	9
Teheran	3	11	40 a.m.	..	19
Suez	3		noon	..	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd January, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	16	...	1

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, DEC. 30.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS left Bombay on Monday night, the 28th ultimo, and arrived at Gadag at midnight of the 29th. At many stations between Sholapore and Gadag he took the opportunity of the presence of Mamlutdars and members of Local Boards to discuss with them the situation, and found them, on the whole, fairly hopeful of the future. Cattle had been driven east into the Nizam's dominions ; were there is more grass, and west to the Dharwar and Kanara forests, which have been thrown open to grazing, the agricultural cattle had been retained on the lands, where the crops, although stunted and bare of heads in most cases still supply some fodder. Work is at present being given to those who seek it in minor agricultural operations, but it was acknowledged that relief works, such as have now been opened in Bijapur, would shortly be resorted to.

At Bijapur his Excellency was met by Mr. Fleet, the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Davidson, the Collector, and Mr. Cappell, Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Lord Harris made inquiries as to whether anything had been done in the famine of 1876-77 in the way of introducing fodder from the Ghauts in the stricken districts, and whether traders had yet shown any inclination to do so this year. It appeared that depots of fodder had been formed at various places on the line of march followed by the bullock carts, which brought up the grain, but that much of it remained unsold when the rains came. It appeared probable that the owners would prefer to send their cattle to graze in more favoured districts to buying fodder at such a price, as would cover the cost of cutting and carriage especially if the grazing was free.

On the 30th, his Excellency rode out in the morning to the neighbouring hills, whence he could get a view of the surrounding country. The appearance of the country hardly conveys an idea of famine, for the stunted crops are still green, but a closer examination of them, shows that except for purposes of fodder they are infructuous as a rule. Patches of a denser green on the landscape indicate where a spring of sweet water has been fortunately tapped, which has repaid its cost in banana patches, fruit trees, and cocoanut palms.

One of the curses of the *Desh*, the area in Dharwar liable to famine, is that much of the subsoil water is brackish ; and the *ryot* from long experience knows that only when sweet water can be certainly obtained, is it worth his while to spend his savings on a well, which may have to be sunk a depth of one hundred feet through the black soil.

It is, therefore, quite open to question whether, even if the special system of advances for well making, which has been in vogue for some years in Madras, but has only become popular there in this year of scarcity, was introduced into Dharwar, it would be regarded as a great boon by the *ryots* ; but it is a point worthy of consideration, and has in fact, already engaged the attention of Government.

His Excellency was engaged on his return to Gadag for most of the day in conferences with the Collector, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Mr. Palliser the Executive Engineer, whose personal experience of the famine of 1876-77 in Dharwar and Belgaum will undoubtedly be of great use now, should relief camps have to be formed, and Mr. Hight the Divisional Forest Officer.

At 5 o'clock Lord Harris met the members of the Municipal Board, who presented the following address :—

To His Excellency The Right Honourable GEORGE ROBERT CANNING BARON HARRIS, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Commissioners of Gadag Betigeri Municipality, beg leave, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of this town, to tender your Excellency a cordial and respectful welcome, and to express our grateful sense of the honour done to us on this occasion of your Excellency's visit to our town. Your Excellency's visit to this town will be a memorable event, and we beg to [illegible] Excellency takes personally in the welfare of the people entrusted to your Excellency's care. We beg leave to embrace this opportunity to place before your Excellency a brief account of this small but important town and its Municipal improvements. Our town is not devoid of legendary and historic events of the past. The existence of four or five ancient temples in this and of about fifty temples in an adjoining village of Lakkimdi the workmanship of some of which is of unsurpassable cleverness even up to this day is a clear evidence that this must have been the seat of Hindu kingdom, the history of which is lost in obscurity. Nor is modern Gadag an insignificant place. It has been long known as a great cotton mart in this district, and it attracted, long before the advent of the railway, the enterprise of some European merchants, who established steam-factorise for pressing cotton and facilitating its export. The railway has added greater importance to the town, and given increased impetus to trade in general, but principally to that of cotton and wheat. Our town received the benefit of a Municipality first in 1859, and the boon of a local self-Government in 1886. Both under the former and the present system of Municipal administration we have made marked improvements. Our roads are in good condition and provided with light. We have a medical dispensary and a vaccination depot, our educational institutions for boys and girls are progressing satisfactorily. We have our town hall and *dharamshalas* one of which was built about two years ago in remembrance of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. We are contemplating the construction of a complete system of drainage for the town, and having made necessary arrangements for the required funds with the assistance and advice of our esteemed and popular Collector, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, we hope to undertake it before long. The revenue of our Municipality for the last year was about 33,350, and the expenditure was about the same. This revenue is derived chiefly from taxation, such as house tax and octroi, the latter being the most important. We are also receiving provincial grants for education, medicine &c. Cootton and certain other articles are exempted from the octroi duty. Recently, under instructions from Government, we have framed very liberal rules for the refund of octroi duty. These rules, we hope will remove the restrictions upon local trade and encourage greater import and export of commodities. Our water-supply is (excepting this year) good and plentiful, derived principally from private and public wells. We feel constrained to allude in this address to an unwelcome circumstance, *viz.*, the distress which is spreading around us, and which threatens to intensify through the relentless condition of the weather. The autumn crops yielded little or no out-turn ; the winter crops are almost *nil*. This year's rainfall, which has been 15 inches and that too not opportune was scarcely sufficient to moisten the fields, which require usually a fall of 25 inches to yield a tolerably fair outurn. The dire result of this has been that both people and cattle are deprived of food and water. The greater number of the agriculture cattle has been removed to the jungles of Kanara. We are thankful to hear that your Excellency has been graciously pleased to throw open all forest reserves for grazing free of charge. As to the people, the condition of agriculturists and labourers is critical. Their own resources have failed, and labour they have none, unless the State comes to their relief. We have learnt that people from this taluka have left their home in search of food elsewhere. The price of food grains has increased up to 40 per cent., that of fodder treble or even fourfold ; and this intensified by the scarcity of drinking water in most places. By this time the price of grain would have risen still higher, had it not been for the railway which has greatly facilitated the importation of corn from distant parts. We will not dilate upon this matter any more. We hope and respectfully solicit that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to give such relief to the agriculturists and the labouring classes as the exigencies of the present times may deserve in the estimation of your Excellency. We are thankful to know that your Excellency's present tour is undertaken with the view of personally ascertaining the extent of distress that is raging in this part of the Presidency. We beg to state that we have thought of utilising a portion of our income in opening relief works for the benefit of the sufferers within Municipal limits. We desire to express our feeling of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty the Queen Victoria, Empress of India, under whose benevolent rule, we enjoy all the blessings of peace, and earnestly pray that she may long be spared to rule over us. In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for the honour done to our town by your Excellency's visit, and wish your Excellency long life and health, and prosperity.—Yours, &c.,

RATANJEE EDULJEE KANGA,
President of the Gadag Betigeri Municipality.

His Excellency in reply said :—

Gentlemen,—I have deemed it my duty to take an early opportunity of visiting these districts, which are threatened with want and distress, for I may safely say that whilst the situation is undoubtedly threatening, famine is, thank God, not on us yet—because I was anxious to show the district officers, that the sympathy of Government with them in their anxious labours is personal as well as official—and the population of the districts that the *sirkar* is not altogether out of their reach. But I do not wish my visit to be misunderstood ; it in no way conveys any doubt of the capacity of the district officers to cope with the difficulties they have in hand ; and to give Government sound advice as to the best measures to adopt to meet those difficulties. Some people appear to think that such a crisis as a failure of corps and the consequent need for relief works cannot be adequately dealt with unless the first official of the province is, what they are pleased to term, on the spot. In the first place, it is an entire misuse of the term, for how can it be made applicable where the area affected is spread over several revenue districts. The revenue district is the unit of administration, and the best place for the chief official is where the information from each affected district, and the advice of each responsible official are concentrated. A general is not expected to trouble himself with the movement of this or that unit of his army ; if he did, he would be overloaded with detail, or the big machine might break down ; his business is to control and direct the movement of the collection of units over which he is placed. So in the civil administration of a great province the responsible Government must trust to its district and divisional officers for advice on matters of detail. That advice having been concentrated, Government is in a position and in the best position, for directing such an orderly and systematic movement, as it may be hoped will in the best way dispose of the difficulties. But nevertheless the presence of the directing officer at the same time or other and at various parts of the field of operations should be, and will I hope, in my case be an encouragement to those who have to bear the heat and burden of the day. Gentlemen, Government if fully alive to the anxieties that face you, and is, I assure, you endeavouring to provde such remedies as lie in its power. Civil works have already been opened in one part of Dharwar, and where necessary Government will proceed with provincial relief works to such an extent as will, I hope, find employment for those who need it. For years past we have been doing our best to find a good scheme for a large water serervoir, but unfortunately the lie of the land and the character of the soil have foiled our efforts. We have also been making enquiries as to the utility of offering loans for well-sinking. The information we have received does not encourage as much : the brackishness of much of the water in the black soil district being a serious obstacle, but it is a subject we shall not lose sight of. In another direction I am happy to be able to promise immediate relief ; the Government of India has granted in full the whole sum we asked for for takavi ; and I should hope that these loans by enabling agriculturists to undertake many necessary agricultural operations will absorb a certain amount of labourers. As regards cattle we have done what we could by throwing open reserves of grazing. I have received a large number of petitions for remission of assessment from villages in this neighbourhood. As regards that we must be guided by the condition of affairs throughout the whole affected area ; and as regards a postponement of the payment of the assessment, we are now awaiting the proposals of the district officers. In such times as these Government, of course, receives a good deal of disinterested and benevolent advice as to what we ought to do. Let me reciprocate by pointing out a direction in which well intentioned indivduals could in a private capacity do some good, and one in which the Government of India has decided that Government is not justified in interfering. Co-operation in England has done much to improve the position of the working classes ; and I don't see why the co-operation of the benevolent out here should not do much to create such competition in the purveying of food grains to the people, as will secure their getting them at a fair market rate. The railways, that now traverse these affected districts should militate against the price of grain rising to anything like the price it did in 1876-77, but it has already risen, I believe, quite 50 per cent. from what it was last year. Whether that is a fair rise I am not in a position to say at the moment, but I am certain that co-operation would ensure a fair price and nothing more. Gentlemen, with the present means of communication and with relief works, famine in the true sense of the word should be an impossibility ; but we recognize the anxiety of the position, and I [illegible] you we shall use every endeavour to mitigate, as far as lies in our power, the distress which is, I fear, inevitably attendant on such a failure of crops as these districts are suffering from.

On the 31st his Excellency paid a visit to Badami, and proceeded the same day to Bijapur.

THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

THE *Chinese Mail* (*Wa-Tsz-Yat-Po*) publishes telegram from Peking in connection with the rising in the North. It runs as follows :—

An Imperial Edict was issued on the 11th December to the following effect :—

According to the memoaial presented by Ip Chi-chiu and others, reporting that the Imperial troops fought with success against the insurgents at U-Shu-Lam (the Bushes of Elms), the Throno acknowledged that in consequence of the recent outbreak by banditti at Hak Lap Huai the said Ip Chi-chiu was under instructions to proceed and suppress the insurgents with his forces ; that Ip Chi-chiu, the Commander-in-Chief of laad forces in Chili province, has directed his officer, Colonel Pun Man-choy, to proceed along the borders of the disaffected places. Ng-fu and Ma-leung, where they gained successes against the insurgents ; that on the 29th day of the 10th moon (30th ultimo), the troops arrived at the disaffected place, U Shu-lam and went out to battle with the rebels, who gathered together over two thousand in number and blockaded the passes and defiles in opposition to the Imperial troops. Major Tsang Kwang Tung advanced in a sudden in all directions, surrounded them (the insurgents) on all sides and fought with them for no less than four hours, the result being that all the insurgents were entirely suppressed—either captured or killed. A great many horses and a large quantity of ammunition were also captured. The other insurgents who encamped themselves in the neighbourhood, hearing of this news, came forward to rescue and reinforce, but were also overpowered and defeated by the Imperial troops, who went out after the (insurgents) in different directions, killing several ringleaders dressed in yellow-clothes and shooting over a hundred mounted banditti, including Hau Sun-Ying and others, —the pretender King and principals. The Imperial troops then at once proceeded to suppress those insurgents occupying the Sai-kiu-pan (Western Bridge). Along the borders of the disaffected place, Yip-pak-shau, which lies on the eastern border of the Kin-chong District, there is another ringleader named Lin Wai who has under him over a thousand rebels and occupies the place. So that on the 3rd day of this moon (3rd instant), Commander-in-chief, Nieh Sz-shing went with his forces to the disaffected place and joined battle with the insurgents, helped by his officers, Lieut.-Colonel Yuk-pin and others on both wings. The result was that the ringleader Lin Wai and other insurgents, over four hundred in number, were killed and a great number of rifles, horses carriages, guns. and banners captured, the rest being routed and scattered. The said Nieh Sz-shing is proceeding with his forces to the Hak Fun places to suppress another band of insurgents. The defiles and passes in the Districts of Ping-lan and Kin-chong &c., are at present being re-opened and managed in a satisfactory manner.

The Edict also commands Ip-chi-chiu, the Commander-in-chief of the Land forces, to proceed at once with the officers and troops under him and to pursue and suppress with their combined forces the rebels that are still at large among the Mongolian tribes. He, Commander Ip, must lose no time to stamp them out and to either kill or capture every one of them, and must not allow even one of them to remain in the place to disturb the dependencies so that the country may be restored to peace.

MRS. G. F. HEENAN is endeavouring to start a branch of the Friend in Need Society in Chadarghat, to work in concert with the parent association in Secunderabad. The Nizam's Government have subscribed Rs. 40 per mensem in support of this branch Society, and it is expected that other subscriptions will follow.

As one may easily understand, observes a contemporary, the collapse of the Hunza and Nagar Chiefs has produced immense satisfaction in the Kashmir Durbar. These petty potentates, if nominally vassals of the State, had been a thorn in its side for years past, perpetually raiding across the frontier and threatening Gilgit itself, while the Kashmir Government was not strong enough to follow them up into their own country. Now all that has been changed, and the Maharaja and his brothers, while they feel that old scores have been paid off, have the satisfaction of knowing that the State troops did so much toward the result by their brilliant escalade of the Miyan fort.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN TEMPERLEY GRAY.

WITH deep regret we have to announce the death of Dr. John Temperley Gray, a well-known Bombay physician, which took place at his bungalow, the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, on Saturday afternoon last. He had been in rather indifferent health for the last two years, although at no time actually ill, so as to cause any anxiety among his friends. Shortly before Christmas, he proceeded on a tour of inspection over the line of the B. B. and C. I., and Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to which Company he was Superintending Surgeon ; and soon after his arrival at Delhi was attacked by influenza. He had intended to proceed to Agra and Lucknow, but fell so ill on arrival at Bandikui that he decided to return to Bombay, where he arrived with Mrs. Gray on Sunday before last, when he was found to be suffering from double pneumonia. Everything was done that medical skill could suggest ; and it was hoped on Wednesday last that there was a good chance of his recovery. On Thursday, however, there was a very decided change for the worse ; his symptoms became gradually more severe ; and he died, as the time-gun struck 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Dr. Temperley Gray was a native of the county of Northumberland ; and commenced his medical career, as was then the custom, by being apprenticed to a physician in large practice in his native country. He afterwards studied in King's College Hospital, London, where he had a distinguished career and carried off many prizes. He became later on Demonstrator of Anatomy, and was a colleague and friend of Mr. Christopher Heath, now the well-known London Surgeon. Dr. Gray, we believe, had intended to commence practice in London, with every prospect of future success ; but some delicacy of his lungs compelled him to leave England. Entering the service of the P. and O Company as a medical officer, he came to Bombay in 1869, and soon acquired for himself extensive private practice. Dr. Gray was nominated by Government a Justice of the Peace, and was in 1874 appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was frequently appointed an examiner chiefly in the subjects of Physiology, and Midwifery, and the Diseases of Children, duties for which his calm and unbiassed mind eminently fitted him. About the year 1876, on the departure from Bombay of Dr. J. T. D. Mackenzie, Dr. Gray was selected for the office of Superintending Surgeon to the B. B. and C. I. Railway ; and some time afterwards became honorary surgeon to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. In addition to his acknowledged attainments as a physician, Dr. Gray had the reputation of being a man of wide reading and general culture. By those who came in contact with him he was esteemed as a man of the most unselfish disposition and of a kindly heart. Many in Bombay and elsewhere will, on learning of his death, regret the loss of a kind and skilful physician and a worthy and upright man. Dr. Gray was married only about two years ago ; and very general sympathy has been felt for Mrs. Gray, who was his constant and watchful attendant during his recent illness.

The funeral took place yesterday morning. The funeral party left the "Ridge" at 6 a.m., reaching Sewree Cemetery about 7 a.m., when the Rev. Mr. Sellar, Chaplain of Byculla, read the funeral service in a most impressive manner. Among those present at the burial were the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Justice Birdwood, Messrs. J. M. Campbell, R. S. Campbell, Brigade Surgeon Arnott, Brigade Surgeon Maconachie, Surgeon Dimmock, Dr. Kay, Messrs. H. J. B. Hargreave, J. R. Duxbury, R. V. Reid, A. F. Beaufort, James Dickson, W. R. Macdonnell, F. T. Ricknrds, F. M. Flower (Messrs. Bates and Co.), Messrs. E. B. Carroll, H. John, H. W. Uloth, Parmenides, Stiven, and many others.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. E. L. WOODIN.

MR. E. L. WOODIN, formerly Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., was brought before Mr. Wise at the Hongkong Police Court on the 10th ultimo charged, on remand, with embezzlement, falsification of accounts and forgery.

Mr. A. P. Stokes appeared on behalf of the P. & O. Co. for the prosecution, and Mr. Francis, Q. C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for the defence.

A. Stewart, sub-accountant, Chartered Bank, produced paying-in-slips showing that the sums previously mentioned had been paid in to Mr. Woodin's private account on the dates mentioned.

Pun Yu, shroff, Chartered Bank, gave evidence of the payment of the sums before mentioned.

THE G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER CAMP.

An inspection, in which both officers and men conducted themselves in a manner that, in the words of General Budgen, "would have done credit to many regular regiments," a distribution of prizes, a dinner, a ball, and a camp-fire, brought the annual camp of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers at Igatpuri to a happy and successful close on Saturday. Everything passed off well from beginning to end, and if drilling was most constant during the day, the evening entertainments amply made up for the hard, hot work of the day, and those who assisted had the satisfaction of knowing that they provided not only enjoyment for the Volunteers in camp, but the fund for the benefit of the sorrowing relatives of the railway servants who were killed in the Nagpur Railway disaster, was very substantially increased by their efforts. To review briefly the proceedings of the week. Tents were pitched on Sunday, 27th December, and on that day considerably more than half the Volunteers arrived and took up quarters, and on Monday morning the first parade was held at eight o'clock, Colonel Swan commanding; then inspecting the men, who were afterwards drilled by the company commanders and put through bayonet and manual exercises by companies. At eleven o'clock they again paraded for bayonet exercise, then at 11-30 non-commissioned officers paraded for lecture by the Adjutant, Captain Ross. At 3-30 there was another lecture for officers; an hour later there was a review order parade, battalion drill, inspection of clothing, &c., which occupied them up till dusk. With dinner the evening's amusement began. A large shed near the station was turned into a mess-room for the men, and there was no question of their enjoyment as they sat at table, continuous drilling having made them ready for a good dinner. The sergeants' mess was in another room close by, and the officers had their mess in a large tent that stood just off the parade-ground. Dinner over, the fun started in earnest, the local amateurs giving a variety entertainment, in which the Brothers Ranger figured prominently. One in particular, who sang sentimental ditties in a pleasant falsetto voice, was a general favourite and was, of course, encored. The performance of a farce, which created great hilarity, brought the first day in camp to a close. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the same programme of work was carried out. There was parade at 7-30 in the morning for skirmishing drill, and considering that Tuesday morning was the first time the G. I. P. Volunteers had ever skirmished in battalion, it was surprisingly well performed. Company drills and lectures occupied the day till in the afternoon there was another battalion drill. On Tuesday evening there was another variety entertainment in aid of the funds of the Igatpuri Railway Institute, but that arranged for Wednesday evening, in aid of the Nagpur disaster sufferers, was a great surprise. The programme was varied in character, consisting of songs and dramatic sketches. Mr. Meyers, a well-known Bombay vocal comedian and formerly a G. I. P. R. employé and volunteer, sustained well his popularity, and kept his audience in continuous laughter. It was Colonel and Mrs. Cooper, however, who scored the greatest success. They played the two comediettas, "The Happy Pair" and "Kill or Cure," and their acting was simply inimitable. The entertainment was so great a success, so thoroughly enjoyable, and, moreover, fully Rs. 300 were taken for the sufferers' fund, that it was decided to repeat the programme another evening. It could not be on Thursday, however, on which evening the station ball was held. The carriage shed at the station was converted into a large, handsome, cool, and airy ball-room. The decorations were bright and most tastefully arranged, credit for which is due to Mr. Garnet, the local shop foreman, and also a sergeant in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Mr. Spooner, local iron shop foreman, and Mr. Adril, boiler-maker in the shops, who acted as working committee. A very enjoyable night was spent, and at midnight the whole company joined hands and sang the new year in with "Auld Lang Syne" after which dancing was resumed. Friday, being Christmas Day, and also Proclamation Day, the men had an easier day. The bugle did not sound the assemble till nine o'clock, when the whole battalion parade, in review order, gave the royal salute, fired a *feu-de-joie*, and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress. This was the first occasion the G. I. P. R. Volunteers tried the *feu-de-joie*, and it must be said they managed it remarkably well. Battalion drill was again engaged in during the afternoon, and so admirably were all the movements executed that the men dismissed with full hopes of an unusually satisfactory inspection on the morrow. In the evening, Wednesday's variety programme was repeated to not quite so large an audience as formerly, but another good sum was added by it to the sufferers' fund. Saturday was the last, busiest, and, at the same time, most enjoyable day of the week. At 7-30 a.m. the battalion paraded for inspection by Brigadier-General Budgen, who, accompanied by Major Hilliard, had arrived from Bombay over-night, inspected the battalion in skirmishing drill, afterwards going round the men's mess, the camp in general, and examining the books. After breakfast came the examination for proficiency certificate, as many as fourteen candidates presenting themselves. They were put through a pretty stiff examination by the board, which consisted of Major Hilliard, Major Rosseter and Captain Ross, Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The drilling of the companies was really excellent, and was considered as good in every way as that of the regular troops. A written examination followed, and it is gratifying to record the fact that all fourteen candidates passed.

In the afternoon the inspection took place and was witnessed by a large gathering of ladies' and gentlemen, many of whom came from Bombay expressly to join in the festivities of the last day in camp. Excluding the Adjutant and eight sergeant instructors, 345 officers and men turned out for instruction. The parade state showed 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 1 Paymaster and Quartermaster, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 5 Colour-Sergeants, 19 Sergeants, 27 Corporals, 227 Volunteers, 5 Buglers, and 45 Bandsmen. The men fell in in front of their tents, and companies having been proved, they marched to the music of the regimental band, on to the general parade ground in front of the officers' quarters, where they were drawn up in review order. Having received the Inspecting Officer with a general salute, Brigadier-General Budgen rode up and down the lines and closely scrutinised the men. They next formed up in quarter-column and marched-past, thereafter marching-past in column. After marching-past in quarter-column at the double, they wheeled to the left and formed into line on the rear company. Manual and firing exercise followed, taking the word of command from the Senior Major, and then they went through bayonet exercise, taking the word of command from the Junior Major. The next movement was to advance in echelon from the right, followed by forming companies square, and preparing to receive cavalry. Having formed line on No. 3 Company, they advanced in column from the right, and then after forming quarter-column on the leading company, they retired in column, altered front, and formed into line to the left. Next they fired a volley by sections from right to left of companies, thereafter advancing in column from No. 1, forming square, and preparing to receive cavalry. Re-forming column, they retired, and advanced again in column. Having formed in line to the right they retired; altered front, fixed bayonets, and prepared for cavalry from the right, re-formed line, and advanced. They then retired, moved to the right in fours, altered front, and the line was ordered to dress by the right. The last movement was to advance in review order and give the general salute, and then form in hollow square in front of General Budgen. The General, in addressing Colonel Swan and the officers and men, could hardly have paid them a higher compliment. He said he had been extremely well pleased by what he had been shown by them at both parades, morning and afternoon. In the morning they showed a workmanlike knowledge of getting over the ground as skirmishers. It was evident they knew how to take advantage of cover. There was one company particularly well managed. He did not mean the others did not do well, but this one he took particular notice of. When he had suddenly asked for a change of flank, in the middle of their operations while advancing, one company moved very quickly. With regard to that afternoon's parade he assured them their steadiness on parade and the precision with which they performed the various movements would have done credit to many regular regiments, at any rate to the militia at home, who had several weeks' training. For their manual and bayonet exercise they deserved great credit, particularly when it was remembered many of them had not been in training before; and again they had to consider when men were eleven months hard at work and out of drill, they naturally got rusty. He honestly thought they deserved great credit for working up to the steadiness and precision they had attained in one short week. It could not have been done had their hearts not been thoroughly in their work. He also congratulated Colonel Swan and officers on having men who worked so hard and so well as the G. I. P. R. Volunteers did, and he was glad to think he would be able to make a first-rate report on what he had seen.

The prizes were next distributed by Mrs. Barnett, wife of Colonel G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., honorary Colonel of the Regiment, the following being the principal prize-winners :—

OFFICERS' CUP. (TWO PRIZES.)

1st, Lieutenant J. F. Pennock, N Company (47); and 2nd, Lieutenant S. Brooks, E Company, (43).

ADJUTANT'S CUP. (FOUR PRIZES.)

1st, Corporal R. Bell, O Company, (61½); 2nd, Volunteer, J. Gale, G Company, (59½); and 3rd, Sergeant T. H. Marshall, A Company, (59).

DIRECTORS' PRIZE. (FIVE PRIZES.)

1st, Col-Sergt F Otto, H Company, (85); 2nd, Sergt W. Osborne, D Company, (82); and 3rd, Lce-Corpl J. H. Rowe, H Company, (82).

INSTRUCTOR'S PRIZE. (TWO PRIZES.)

1st, Sergt.-Instr. E. Pallister, (47); and 2nd, Sergt.-Instr. A. Harrison, (47).

HARRIS' CUP. (SIX PRIZES.)

1st, Sergt. G. W. Osborne, D Company, (26); 2nd, Col.-Sergt. R. Jackson, G Company, (25); and 3rd, Sergt. W. Osborne, D Company, (25).

RALLI CUPS. (ELEVEN PRIZES.)

1st, Lce.-Corpl. H. Clark, D Company, (54); 2nd, Col.-Sergts. F. Otto, H Company, (54) and J. Gidney, D Company, (53); and 3rd, Sergt. N. Brown, M Company, (52).

AGENT'S CUP. (EIGHT PRIZES.)

1st, Sergt. W. Pope, F Company, (45); Lce.-Corpl. C. A. Cutler, A Company, (42); and 3rd, Sergt. T. H. Marshall, A Company, (41).

CHIEF ENGINEER'S PRIZE. (FIVE PRIZES.)

1st, Col.-Sergt. J. Gidney, D Company, (23); 2nd Vol. A. A. Irving, K Company, (22); and 3rd, Vol. B. W. Wilson, A Company, (21).

COMPANY CHALLENGE CUP. (EIGHT PRIZES.)

1st, D Company, (478); 2nd, K Company, (468); and 3rd, A Company, (437).

GUARDS' COMPETITION.

1st, A Company, 2nd Guard; 2nd, B Company, 2nd Guard; and 3rd, D Company.

BUGLERS' COMPETITION.

1st, Vol. G. Deitz, B Company; 2nd, Vol. A. E. Gillespie, B Company; and 3rd, Vol. C. Sullivan.

At eight o'clock Colonel Swan and the officers entertained their guests at dinner in the officers' mess, and afterwards gave a ball, which was largely attended and proved most enjoyable. The Volunteers also held a camp fire close by, and with song and recitation passed a happy night, the merriment only ceasing with the stroke of midnight. Tents were struck yesterday, and all departed for their several stations.

THE 7TH Q. O. HUSSARS AT MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The 7th Q. O. Hussars have just passed through a very severe inspection with great credit. Major-General Luck had them out three days in succession, and they acquitted themselves as of old, proving that they are one of the finest cavalry regiments in India.

On the last day of the inspection, the regiment marched out of barracks at 5-15 a.m., and took up a position in some rather rough ground between Mhow and Simrole, and under its very able Commander, Colonel Grange, waited for the arrival of the General.

General Luck then inspected the regiment very minutely, after which it marched past by squadrons, ranked past by sections, and galloped past, left in front—by wings. In the marching past the 2nd Squadron went with perfect steadiness. The Greys carried the day in ranking past by sections, and trotting past by squadrons; and, in galloping past by wings, the 2nd Wing could not have done better, although they were moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour. After a wheel into line, and a gallop to the front, General Luck remarked that the men were very steady indeed, and expressed a wish that in the manœuvres that were about to take place they would pay great attention to distance, as the new idea was to look straight to the front, follow the leaders, and keep the proper distance. If such was done there was no necessity to look either to the right or left as of old, for the dressing would be most excellent without any such trouble.

In the manœuvres which followed, Colonel Hunt was given a south and south-east front to combat the enemy upon. The gallant Colonel handled his men well. The right was cleared of the enemy by some well directed movements; when it was discovered that cavalry in force had made its appearance on the right of the left front. As quick as thought the position of the regiment was changed, and the enemy charged in the teeth and out to pieces. In this charge a few accidents occurred. Lieut. Crawley's horse came down, injuring his rider both in the back and wrist. He is, however, progressing very favourably, and will be all right in a day or two, Riding Master Dibble's horse also fell causing a fracture of one of his rider's ribs. A few troopers also came to grief, but none were hurt.

After this the command was given to Major Reid, followed by Major Thompson and the squadron leaders consecutively. Each of these officers manœuvred the regiment well, and after a hard day's riding in the sun the regiment returned to quarters by wings, the whole reaching barracks by two o'clock.

THE PENSIONERS' *FETE*.

THE annual pensioners' *fete* came off on Saturday evening, in the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the function, the spacious hall and aisles looking bright with flags and evergreens. The gathering was very large in response to invitations which had been issued liberally. Before 5 p.m. the grounds of the Town Hall looked gay with the cheery presence of children, who were accompanied by their parents or friends. Some time was pleasantly spent in play, after which the children, numbering over two hundred, were called into the hall, where they sat down to tea and did ample justice to the sweets, cake, and fruit served to them. Soon afterwards they were marshalled up in front of the "Christmas Tree," a miniature representation of the "Eiffel" Tower, prettily decorated and loaded with beautiful dolls, tea-set, baskets, and toys of every description. Mrs. Forjett, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Clancey, Miss Kelly, and Captain L. L. Steele, distributed the presents from the Tree, and each recipient seemed to be extremely delighted with his or her gift. Mrs. Forjett and Mrs. Clancey deserve great credit for the taste and discernment with which the Christmas Tree was decorated and for making the general arrangements, which contributed to the undoubted success of the treat. The committee were much assisted by the contributions of the Officers of the Garrison and the Volunteer Corps to make the show a success. About 7 o'clock, the pensioners, about 40 in number, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided by Pallonjee Sorabjee, the well-known confectioner of Apollo Street. The table was laid in the Durbar Room, and the *menu* was substantial as well as tempting. At the dinner, Captain Steele cordially greeted the pensioners, and wished them a "Happy New Year" on behalf of General Budgen, who was away on duty. After dinner, dancing was commenced in the hall, and continued until a late hour. In the earlier part of the evening, the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry delighted the guests with a selection of music, and later on the Band of the Marine Battalion did a like service. In the past as in the present year, General and Mrs. Budgen, although they were not able to be present, were the prime promoters of the entertainment, which passed off very successfully owing to the energy and organising skill of Major Sawyer, Captain Steele, and Mr. Clancey, who were entitled to the thanks of all present. Mr. Pallonji's efforts to please those who took a part in the treat, the youngsters as well as the pensioners, did not go unrewarded; for they merited and elicited the approbation of all. The Christmas cakes provided by him were found to be very toothsome; and a "monster cake," very prettily decorated and exhibited on a beautifully-engraved silver stand, attracted much general attention. The treat concluded at a late hour.

SIXTH INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 31.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Indian National Social Conference was held to-day in the shamiana erected for the Indian Congress. There was a large attendance of Hindus and Mahomedans, and Mr. G. S. Khaparde, pleader of Berar, was elected president. There was an agenda paper presented containing ten motions dealing with the subjects of extracting money in consideration of marriage, polygamy, sea-voyage, re-marriage of widows, restitution of conjugal rights, period of marriage for boys and girls, religious disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans, disfigurement of child-widows, and intermarriage between members of the sub-divisions of the same caste.

The President, in opening the proceedings, dwelt at length with Sir Andrew Scoble's Act. He remarked that he was against legislation in the matter with which the Act dealt, and the reason why they, as a body, were against legislation on such matters, was because they believed, as reformers, in the principle that all reforms ought to come from within. They also believed that by bringing in the strong arm of the law they got a certain amount of opposition for opposition's sake, not because the people believed in the righteousness of what they did, but because they believed their liberties were in danger. Another great disability was that it removed the self-acting machinery which they wished to create. People must learn to remedy the evil in their own state, and without calling in a third power, which should not be asked except in extreme cases. (Hear, hear.) They wanted to promote an organization giving evidence of the power of the people and the desire to remedy their own wrongs. (Applause.) Their idea was to get the aid of the old spiritual heads, not for making reforms, but really to return to many of their old traditions. They had the jewels already locked up in their store-house, but for the time they had lost the key. If necessity arose for them to go to England or make a sea-voyage, let them do so and go in whole shiploads if needs were. Motion was the law of the world, nothing was stationary, and they must either go forward or fall back. (Applause.) There was no middle course, it meant that they must either take the advantage of a benign Government and come under the education of new forces, or lie stagnant and die out. (Loud applause.)

MONEY AND MARRIAGE.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranade was entrusted with the first motion, which was as follows :—"That in the opinion of this Conference the recent decision of the Madras High Court affirming the validity of the custom of exacting money in consideration of marriage, not only conflicts with the decisions of the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, but is also condemned by express texts of Hindu law, and by the best orthodox sentiment of the country. The Conference recommends all Social Reform Associations to join together in one effort to denounce this practice, and ensure that monies received by the father or guardian of the girl, shall be held as a trust in the interest of the girl, and the trust duly enforced." In support of his motion he remarked that he was surprised to see the decision of the Madras Court, which was opposed to the decisions given by the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay. Whilst they were waiting for definite legislation on the point the best course for them to take was to watch all cases where an infraction of the law took place and insist that money and property should be held by the father or guardian in trust for the girl. He believed that if a good case was taken up to the High Court they would uphold that view. (Applause.)

Mr. Kasiprasad, of the N.-W. Provinces, seconded.

Rai Bahadur Anandacharlu, of Madras, considered it was unnecessary to call attention to the difference existing between High Courts. It was sufficient that the practice was an objectionable and bad one. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the first portion of the motion be dropped.

The mover agreed to the alteration.

A further amendment was moved by Mr. Haridivar, of Bombay, to the effect that not only girls should be protected, but boys also, and in support of that, he said he knew of many cases were the boys of good families were sold for sums varying between one thousand and seven thousand rupees.

It was ultimately decided that the case of boys should be dealt with apart from that of girls, and the proposition of Rao Bahadur Ranade was adopted.

POLYGAMY.

Mr. Chunekondy, of Panvel, moved :—"That the Conference strongly denounces the abuse of institution of marriage practised in certain parts of India, and among certain classes, where men marry more than one wife without any adequate cause, such as is recognized by ancient law texts, and the Conference recommends that all Social Reform Associations should discourage this practice of polygamy as at once degrading and pernicious in its consequences, and that steps should be taken to enforce that no such second marriage takes place without an adequate provision being made for the discarded wife and children, if any; and the Associations should pledge their members not to encourage such marriages by their presence and support, except when covered by the reservations laid down in ancient law."

Mr. Vittala Row Bharak seconded the motion and remarked that polygamy was a sin both in the sight of man and God. He considered that the custom had no doubt been introduced by the Mahomedans, whose religion permitted as many as four wives.

Mr. Bhimjee supported the motion, but denied that polygamy was introduced amongst Hindus by the Mahomedans. The Hindu religion was older than the Mahomedan, and the evil existed amongst the Hindus before the existence of the Mahomedan religion. Moreover, Mahomed, the prophet, was against polygamy.

Mr. Mudholkar, of Berar, moved as an amendment that there should be absolutely no reservations and reformers should set their faces against polygamy.

Some opposition to the motion was offered on the grounds that often a boy had a deformed and absolutely unsuitable wife forced upon him by his parents, with whom he could find no companionship. The case of unfaithful wives was also mentioned, and it was considered that such circumstances should be taken into consideration. Eventually the original proposition was carried by a very large majority.

CASTES AND SEA-VOYAGES.

Mr. Josi, of Berar, moved :—"The Conference reaffirms its view, as expressed in Resolution V. adopted at the last meeting, that the time has now come when the various castes and communities should welcome back without reservation those of their members who, for purposes of study, or for the benefit of the community, venture to undertake long sea-voyages, these persons on their part undertaking after their return to conform to the national habits and customs. The settlement of this question on the basis suggested above is a matter of national concern in view of the growing exigencies of the times, and the Social Reform Associations in various ports of the country should adopt measures to move their respective ecclesiastical authorities, such as the Acharyas, Maharajas, and Gurus, with a view to secure their cordial support in this matter." In support of the motion he remarked that they were in a progressive period and it was often necessary for them to go to England, not for pleasure, but for the welfare of India itself—(applause.)—and caste-people in India must be prepared to be received back into the caste, those whose duty had called upon them to travel over the seas.

The motion was enthusiastically supported, but an amendment was moved to the effect that sea-voyages should be recognised for legitimate purposes, but Hindus must whilst in England conform to caste rules, not eat and drink without reservation, and then come back and ask to be admitted into the caste.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order as all they then had to deal with was whether sea-voyages should be undertaken. The chairman then attempted to put the motion, but several gentleman protested against the amendment being withdrawn, contending that it was not sea-voyages that they were against, but travellers breaking their caste and then asking to be re-admitted. The chairman again endeavoured to place the proposition before the meeting, but cries arose from all side and there was a scene of considerable confusion for about a quarter of an-hour, a dozen persons endeavouring to speak to the meeting at the same time. There was much excitement and the meeting was entirely out of the control of the chairman until ultimately he took a vote as to whether they should discuss the question or not. On a show of hands being made, it was decided by a large majority that the subject should be dropped.

At the termination of the meeting the question again came up and the resolution passed at the Conference last year was placed before the meeting by Mr. Rao Bahadur Ranade which was as follows :—"That in the opinion of this Conference it is not desirable to excommunicate persons who undertake distant sea-voyages and that the Social Reform Associations be requested to exert themselves to secure the retention of the social status enjoyed by them in their caste." The proposition was readily seconded and at once carried unanimously.

CHILD-WIDOWS.

The next proposition was then moved under difficulties, the meeting refusing for a considerable time to remain orderly after its excitement over the question of sea-voyages.

Mr. Rai Bahadur Sabhapati Modalyar, of Bellary, moved :—"That in the opinion of this Conference the movement in favour of the re-marriage of child-widows belonging to the higher castes of Hindus has now attained a stage where active support of those who have openly taken part in the celebration of such marriages will not fail to ensure its ultimate success. The Conference accordingly recommends the Social Reform Associations to encourage the movement by rendering such support on all suitable occasions."

There was no opposition to the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS.

Mr. Bhimjee, of Sind, moved :—"The Conference regards with the deepest regret the many religious disputes between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans which have occurred in several parts of the country, and led to serious riots and loss of life. Such disputes are fraught with great danger to the intimate social relations which should bind the two communities together. The Conference is of opinion that if Panchayats were established with the sanction of the authorities, and included the leading representatives of the two communities, and if these Panchayats exerted themselves to remove by anticipation all grounds for misunderstanding, their efforts will be attended with success. The Conference accordingly recommends that these mixed Panchayats should be nominated by the local authorities and should include the leading members of the two communities, and the rules framed by them with the cognizance of the authorities should be carried out and enforced, and the Panchayat leaders should freely exert themselves to help the authorities in restoring peace and order, and reconciling both the parties to live amicably together. All the several Standing Social Conference Committees shall take the necessary steps in order to carry out the object of the proposition."

He contended that the riots in Delhi were no religious quarrels, but class set against class by some ignorant, wicked people for their own ends. He trusted that they had now come to their senses and that they had seen the end of such bad disputes, for there was no reason why Hindus and Mohomedans should not live peaceably together.

The proposition was enthusiastically supported and carried unanimously.

DISFIGUREMENT OF CHILD-WIDOWS.

The Conference on the motion of Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar adopted the following resolution :—"The Conference re-affirms resolution IV. of the Bombay Session, viz., that the disfigurement of child-widows without the consent of the widow recorded before a 'Panch' and a Magistrate, should be discouraged."

The mover remarked that it was difficult to say how the practice came amongst them, but it was most probably introduced by the Budhas, and it was objectionable they should continue a practice of that people. She had talked with women 50 years old, and they all cursed the ill-fate which made them the victims of the cruel practice. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Rakhmabai Modak, and carried unanimously.

INTERMARRIAGE.

The Congress also adopted the following resolution :—"The Conference is of opinion that every encouragement should be given by the Social Reform Associations to the promotion of intermarriages between the members of the sub-divisions of the same caste, which can under existing rules freely dine together."

The discussion of the subject of girl and boy marriage was postponed until the Allahabad meeting. The customary vote of thanks having been accorded to the president the Conference concluded its sixth sitting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ON Thursday, the 31st ultimo, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles fell in outside Mahaluxmi station at 6-45 a.m. to take part in a Brigade field day, which had been ordered by Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O. the Officer Commanding the district. Before falling in the men had coffee and biscuits. After the battalion had been formed up and proved they marched on to the race course in quarter column, and formed the left battalion of a brigade, consisting of the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Marine Battalion, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, and Bombay Volunteer Rifles. After going in line of quarter column across the race-course a halt was made, and the Light Horse, who were scouting in front, having brought in intelligence of the presence of an enemy, General Budgen called the mounted officers to the front and explained his plan of attack, which was that a direct attack should be made by the 5th Bombay Native Infantry and half the Marine Battalion in the firing line, with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in the 2nd or attacking line, while a false attack should be made on the left flank of the enemy's position by the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, supported by the other half of the Marine Battalion. The firing line having advanced in attack formation the Bombay Volunteer Rifles advanced across Fergusson Road in quarter column, and after going on a short distance deployed to the left and extended to two paces interval, in which formation they advanced for about half a mile, when rank entire was formed the line then advanced steady over very difficult ground until the firing line commenced independent firing when bayonets were fixed, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, having passed through the firing line, had begun to charge, when an unfortunate contretemps happened, *viz.*, a bugler in one of the rear battalions sounded the halt, which caused a good deal of hesitation and uncertainty. On the mistake being discovered, and the order again given, the charge was pressed home with vigour, and the enemy were driven out of their entrenchments, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles firing volleys at them by companies as they retired. Companies having been reformed quarter column was formed on the right company, and the regiment marched into Mahim woods where the order was given to pile arms and fall out. After a capital breakfast, and well-earned rest the regiment fell in at 11-30 a.m. and marched to Dadur station, where a special train was provided to convey them back to Bombay. The following is the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	2	1	3	...	43	52
B "	1	1	2	...	3	...	27	34
C "	...	...	1	...	2	...	19	22
D "	...	...	1	...	1	3	31	37
E "	...	2	2	1	3	...	29	37
F "	...	...	1	1	2	...	25	29
G "	1	...	1	...	2	...	49	53
H } Cadets	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	18
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	19
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	3	6	9	6	23	2	294	343

The following officers were on parade, *viz* :—Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley; Majors R. S. Brown and H. A. Acworth; Capts. J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, R. A. Willis, and A. F. Soundy; Lieuts. W. Jefferies, T. M. English, F. W. English, D. J. Sharpe, F. A. Rowland, N. Devlin, W. J. Smith, J. H. Ferneaux, and H. Jones, (1st Essex Volunteers); and Honorary Surgeon W. McEvoy.

THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram of 31st December, says :—Four hundred and fifty Darjeeling coolies have just arrived, in charge of Lieutenant Festing, with Surgeon Banatavala in medical charge. The Kanhow column is now collected, and will be able to start about the 3rd of January.

Captain Rose has just returned from Mobingyi, wither he had gone to select a site for a subsidiary base for the Nwengal column. Whilst there he made the village give up four shaves from their district, and four of their own villagers who have been lately concerned in wire cutting and thefts of cooking pots, &c., from Fort White, and who will be kept as prisoners here. As the number of the coolies who have arrived is rather less than the original strength, the corps will be supplemented by friendly Chins. The Kanhows are said to be in a very excited state, and to have bolted from one or two of their villages.

The officers mess and many of the officers' quarters were completely gutted by fire last night, and as the wind was up the fire spread with extraordinary rapidity and scarcely anything was saved.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was, owing to the holidays, held on Saturday last, when there were present:—Mr. E. B. Carroll, chairman; Colonel Wilson, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Mooljee Bhowanidas, Hurkissondas Nurotumdas, A. M. Dhurumsey, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Saroff, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

QUARTERS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sanction was given to the acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Bhedwar and Co., the lowest of four tenders received for the construction of the superintendent's quarters and out-houses in the Victoria Gardens at a cost of Rs. 13,453, to be met out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 14,203.

LEECHES IN THE VEHAR WATER PIPE.

The Committee considered a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on the subject of the leeches, which were found in the water used from the Vehar water pipe attached to Mr. Narayen Pandurang's house, 313, Kalbadevi Road.

Mr. Tomlinson stated in his report that the strainers at Vehar and Tulsi had been examined. They were found in good order, and no leeches were or ever had been found in the strainers. Strainers had also been fixed to the service pipes of 313, Kalbadevi Road and the Fort Printing Press, Gunbow Street, on the 11th and 12th December. They were examined on the mornings of the 13th and 14th idem, but no leeches were found.

The Committee directed the report to be recorded.

PROPOSED MARKET AT THOMAS STREET.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the petition, dated 9th October last, addressed to the Corporation by the merchants and workpeople connected with the Cotton Green at Colaba, objecting to the erection of a market at Thomas Street, Colaba, and requesting that the market be built instead on the site of the old fish market.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to inform Mr. Gocouldas Madhowjee and others that it was considered that the site objected to by them would be a very suitable one for a market.

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE AT COLABA.

A report by the Commissioner on a petition addressed to the Corporation by the residents of Colaba, complaining of an alleged nuisance caused by fish-sellers in Nowrojee and Thomas Streets, Colaba, and also of the discharge of cess-pool carts at the southern end of the street, was next considered. It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to inform the petitioners that proposal for the erection of a market, at Colaba, and for the sewerage of Colaba, would shortly be laid before the Corporation for their consideration.

SAVINGS ON LOAN WORKS.

The next matter was a letter from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction certain proposals for utilising savings on loan works, of which the accounts have now been finally closed. The Commissioner said :—I have the honour to lay before the Standing Committee, with a request that they will recommend them to the Corporation, certain proposals for the utilisation of savings on loan works, of which the accounts have now finally been closed. The savings are as follows:—27 lakhs loan—savings Rs. 14,378-2-9 under the head of water-works. 44 lakhs loan—under water-works a saving of Rs. 4,677-9-1, and under drainage miscellaneous, a saving of Rs. 1,14,144-8-6; sanitary works loan—a saving under water-works Rs. 48,147-10-8 and under drainage of Rs. 12 lakhs loan, Queen's Road sewerage and supply—under water-works a saving of Rs. and under drainage of Rs. 71. Rs. 10,08,50 markets and miscellaneous—a saving under works of Rs. 18,785-12-10, and under Rs. 24,900-3-8. The total amount of saving water-works is Rs. 90,957-14-4, and under and sanitary works, Rs. 1,43,609-1-11. These I recommend, should be utilized as follows: works, an item of Rs. 46,360 is entered of the coming year's budget to provide residence of the chief inspector of water-six sluicemen at Babula Tank, a work sanctioned when the loan for fire-brigade was passed, and which is to be carried on nection with the fire-brigade station at This sum I would eliminate from the b provide for out of savings above-same page of the coming year's budget provision of Rs. 1,60,000 for covering basin at the Bhandarwada reservoir and struction of filters. It will be generally whatever conclusion may be come to in regaraising in the coming year of the water which I have proposed, this small work should be carried out with as little delay as is I recommend that the balance of the works savings, amounting to Rs. 44,60 devoted to this work. This will suffice for year's operations, and I would recommend ration while sanctioning this devolution of provide at the same time that the remaind work, which will cost in round figures R may be carried out as an advance against loan. Turning now to savings under dra sanitary works loans amounting to Rs. 1, I think that the first object to which they devoted should be the main sewerage of a cost of Rs. 77,603. I would further that the main drain at Arthur Road should be arched over with brick ma a cost of Rs. 18,000. The existing wood has been in a dangerous state, and has rece repaired under pressure of emergent necess in contemplation at some future time to arch main drain as far as Clerke Road, and the works will constitute a small section of the will at the same time provide a secure and means of crossing at a point where only an and temporary expedient exists. The balan drainage loan should, I think, be devoted to struction of branch sewers in Parel village this work preliminary survey is necessary, I request sanction of Rs. 300, and which oug occupy more than six weeks or two months, as this survey is completed I shall be able the exact provision for the branch sewers and I hope that the balance of the savings w to cover it.

It was resolved after some discussion :—(the letter be forwarded to the Corporation. (the Corporation be recommended to san elimination of the item of Rs. 46,360, entered of the budget for 1892-93, for the construct residence of the chief inspector of water-w to sanction the construction of the quarter savings under the head of water-works allo the Commissioner's report. (3.)—That the Co be recommended to sanction the balance of th under water-works, amounting to Rs. 4 being devoted to the cost of covering the stor of the Bhandarwada reservoir and the constr filters. That the budget provision of Rs. 1, entered in the loan works budget for 1892-93 duced by like amount, and that the Corpo further recommended to sanction the of the remainder of this work at of Rs. 1,15,500, the amount to be an advance against a future loan. (the Corporation be further recommended to the saving of Rs. 1,43,609-1-11 under the drainage and sanitary works to be utilised as t For the main sewerage of Parel, Rs. 77,603 the arching over, with brick masonry, of drain at Arthur Road crossing, Rs. 18,000. survey for the branch sewerage of Parel be sa at a cost of Rs. 300; and that the disposa balance of the savings be considered at a later

The Committee then adjourned.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FU

THE following subscription (paid into the Bombay) is acknowledged with thanks :—

Mr. G. Oliver	R 2
Total Rs....	2
Amount previously acknowledged.....	76,01
Grand Total Rs....	76,0

H. A. ACWORTH.
E. N. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAM
Honorary Secretaries and Tr
Bombay, 2nd January, 1892.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Asia says :—"The persecution of the Armenian appeared to have moderated during the has broken out with renewed intensity. are arrested on the slightest pretext, let seized, and houses searched in the hope of evidence to incriminate persons who, without reason, have fallen under the susp the Turkish authorities. There is the apprehension among the Armenia popula over the country."

EURASIANS AS SOLDIERS.

MR. A. O. HUME, writes from Nagpore :—"As to Eurasians not having the pluck to fight, this, to all old Mutiny men, is absurd. Time after time during those dark "days of danger and distress," the Eurasians proved themselves just as good men as either Europeans or Indians. Let me give one instance of which myself was an eye-witness. It was in the sanguinary engagement of the 5th of July 1857 just outside Agra. I was doing duty in the right, half battery of the 23rd Light Field Battery. We had been detached to the extreme right, fully half a mile from any infantry supports: our only protectors were a small body of volunteer cavalry, commanded by Major Prendergast, (who died two days later of the wounds he received that day, on which cholera supervened) with Vere of the Customs second-in command. I believe that besides these officers there were 117 troopers. These included Arthur Herbert Cooke, Oldfield, later judge of the High Court (grievously wounded in the side by a fragment of shell and who yet heroically made good the charge I have to speak of), a gallant Frenchman, the head of a circus, I forget his name (killed in the charge) another plucky Frenchman and a Yorkshire lad (Savage I think his name was) also belonging to the circus, and at least five Eurasians amongst them,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

One of the most interesting electrical inventions which have appeared since the microphone is the "electro-artograph" of Mr. Amstutz, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. It is a bold attempt to transmit a photograph by electricity, and to engrave by telegraph. The design to be sent is first photographed on agelatine-bichromate of potassium film, which is then washed in warm water to remove the soluble parts, leaving the portions hardened by the action of the light in a relief, which is more or less high according to the depth of tone in the original picture. A pointed stylus is then caused to travel all over the surface of the photograph, just as the stylus of a phonograph travels over the wax phonogram. The stylus rises and falls more or less according to the relief, and by means of a multiplying lever its movement is made to depress a series of keys, which admit an electric current into the line. The number of keys thus closed is in proportion to the rise and fall of the stylus, and so the strength of current in the line is varied according to the intensity of light and shade in the design.

The next step is to make the current reproduce the picture at the other end of the wire, and that is done by sending it through an electromagnet bearing more or less on a graving tool, which cuts travels over a surface of wax in a path similar to that of the transmitting stylus over the film. The wax is thus engraved with a copy of the original relief, from which a printing surface can be obtained by galvanoplasty or stereotypy. Mr. Amstutz has already transmitted portraits over a line 20 miles long, and judging from the specimens we have seen the results are at least encouraging. He aims at rendering the telegraph doubly useful to the press and the police by enabling it to send illustrations as well as verbal reports in a rapid manner; and he estimates that a sketch of column width can be transmitted in ten minutes. A paper mache impression can be taken direct from the engraved wax.

Two armour-plated trains have been designed for the Czar. The carriages are to be lined with steel plates of large size, which are being made at the Alexandrowski Works of the Societe Franco-Russe. This firm has devised a method of producing sheets of steel 60ft. long by 4ft. wide from a single ingot.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the remarkable experiments of Dr. Carl Hertz on electric interference, that is to say, the interference of waves of electric induction after the manner of the interference of waves of light or sound, were discussed. Three French investigators, MM. Sarrazin, Delarine, and Blondlot have contested the accuracy of the famous Hertz results, and have shown that some of them were due solely to the nature of the apparatus he employed. In reviewing the work of these gentlemen, M. Cornu, the well-known French physicist, has come to the conclusion that the very ingenious observations of Dr. Hertz have not really advanced the subject.

In California the petrified wood and tree trunks of the Tertiary formations occur in connection with rocks of a volcanic character. The wood appears to have become silicified by means of water containing silica derived from volcanic ash. In Eastern Kansas, on the other hand, the masses of silicified wood formed in the Tertiary beds are, according to the investigation of Mr. R. Ellsworth Call, a State geologist, in reality silicified lignite, which has been derived from the beds of Eocene clay underlying the gravels in which the specimens occur. The process of silicification has been purely chemical, the carbon of the lignite having been replaced particle after particle by silicic acid, or silicon dioxide. This may have happened either while the lignite was yet in the clays, or after it was removed to the sands and gravels beneath.

The manufacture of sugar from the sorghum cane by the alcohol process is in a fair way to rival the sugar cane and beet root industry. Mr. H. W. Wiley, director of the Government sorghum sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, has now reported that 150lbs. of sugar can be obtained from a ton of the plant, which only costs from 2$. to 2½$. a ton, whereas beet costs 4$. and sugar cane 5$ a ton. After the sorghum juice has been evaporated to a half-syrup it is mixed with alcohol and stirred by the admission of air jets. The alchol unites with the impurities producing a gum, which sinks to the bottom. The clear liquid is then freed from alcohol, which is recovered for use, and the syrup is crystallised. There are million of acres in the south-western States fitted for the growth of sorghum.

A four-inch equatorial telescope for the use of schools and private observers has been introduced by Mr. F. W. Gardam, 53, Ann-street, New York, at a cost which will bring it within the reach of many. It is mounted on a handsome tripod of black walnut, and the axes are so carefully ground that the motion is very smooth. A star can be kept in view by a simple movement in right ascension. A balance-weight is attached to the declination axis, so that the telescope is perfectly balanced in any position. The instrument is furnished with one erecting and four celestial eye-pieces, giving powers from 75 to 280. The object-glass, a compound achromatic lens of four inches aperture and fifty inches focal length, is guaranteed to show all the delicate test objects given in Webb's "Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes," for example, the solar spots, mountain shadows in the moon, Jupiter's belts and satellites, the crescent of Venus, and so on.

In 1886 the Council of the Society of Arts abandoned the musical pitch of the society for the French *diapason normal* (A 435), and we now learn that the committee appointed by the Piano Manufacturers' Association of New York to inquire into the subject of uniform musical pitch in the United States have also recommended the adoption of the same pitch. All new tuning forks are to be stamped with the words "international pitch."

A device for delivering letters and parcels to the upper storeys of high buildings has been invented by M. T. Gri[illegible]mac of Geneva, 11, Rue Levrier, Geneva. The letter-box on the ground floor has partitions for every storey, into which the postman puts the letters. An electric circuit is thereby closed, and a current turns on the water from a cistern at the top of the building into a cylinder which acts as a counterweight to the letter-box. In this way the letter-box ascends to the top storey, and on the way it drops the letters at the respective floors. When the top flat is reached the water flows from the cylinder and the letter-box descends to its original position.

A curious result of the late total eclipse of the moon is that photographs were obtained of its surface while under the cone of shadow. These have just been presented to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and were taken by M. Rayet, of Bordeaux. The origin of the light which produced the impression is somewhat of a mystery, one hypothesis assuming it to have been stored up in the moon's surface, and another supposing it to have been terrestrial light reflected from the lunar surface.

The fortification of Heligoland is proceeding apace. A tunnel 600 feet long and rising in a slope from the sea to the top of the island is being blasted in the rock with dynamite, and will be ready by the beginning of the year. A dam is being constructed outside the lower end of this tunnel, the rock from the tunnel serving to make the concrete. It is to be used as a pier or harbour for vessels. As fresh water is scarce new borings have been undertaken and water found at a depth of 120 feet. The forts will be armed with first class armour breaking guns, and the entire works are estimated to cost £350,000.

An improved Bunsen burner has been introduced by Messrs. Church and Sleight, of New York. In the ordinary Bunsen burner there is an adjusting collar by which the air supplying the flame is regulated. In the new device the control of air is effected by simply moving the tube from which the jet of gas issues. By turning it to the right or left the air supply is increased or closed more or less, and the nature of the flame is thereby altered.

The seventh volume of the French Scientific Mission to Cape Horn has just been published by the Ministere de la Marine and Public Instruction. It is a volume of 600 pages, illustrated by thirty-four plates, and is devoted to the ethnology and anthropology of the Fuegians. These primitive tribes are, it appears, now reduced to several hundred individuals in all.

[illegible] Discovery for the Hair.—[illegible] grey or white, or falling [illegible] Hair Renewer," for it " will p[illegible] to its Grey or White hair" to its [illegible] having the disagreeable [illegible] ." It makes the hair cha[illegible] as promoting the growth [illegible] where the glands are not d[illegible] for "The Mexican H[illegible] and Perfumers eve[illegible] Wholesale depot, 33, F[illegible] Ireland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G Baldwin, sailed on Saturday for False Point, in ballast.

The British s s Chyebassa, 1,714 tons, Captain P Wilson sailed on Saturday last for Busreh with the same bottom cargo.

The British s s Merida, 1,437 tons, Captain J Thompson, sailed on Saturday last for Bushire, in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 855 tons, Captain L Bratisch, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

The British s s Albion, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The British s s Charles T. Jones, 1,561 tons, Captain T. Thomas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff (4th December), with a cargo of 3,072 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s s Kongsee, 696 tons, under the command of Captain H. McGill, put into Bombay harbour on the 1st instant for want of coal. She left Singapore on the 21st December for Busreh, with a cargo of timber. After having taken in coal, she left for Busreh on Saturday night.

The British s s Oberon, 1,763 tons, Captain A S Grats, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff (2nd December), brought a cargo of 3,958 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British s.s. Hesper, 1,776 tons, Captain C. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Blyth, (27th November) *via* Port Said, with a cargo of 1,776 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The British s.s. Arthur Head, 1,886 tons, Captain A. Barclay, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff (1st December), with a cargo of 3,611 tons coals and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The Bombay and Persian S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 204 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr. Bowak, Master W H Crowder, Mr. Hajee S Ahmed Yezder and son and 94 deck.

The Melver Line s s Niagara, 1,987 tons, Captain J. McConochie, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Glasgow (25th November) *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Dobbie and child, Miss Churah, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Burns, Mr. Neal, and five deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee *via* Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. T. Elliott, Mr. K. V. Bacon, Mr. and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Miss Christie, Mr. H. W. Warden, Miss Bradford, Mrs. MacEvoy, and two children, Mr. Pearson, Mr. McMullen, 20 rank and file, and 97 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
.. Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
.. Waverly	2122	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
.. Elbe	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co
.. La Seyne ..	1157	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan.....	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
.. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
.. Singapore ..	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
.. Niobe	855	Brelich	8	J Janni
.. Niagara	1987	McConochie.	9	K Nixon & Co
.. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	10	K Nixon & Co
.. Inchlonga ..	1944	Hanbury	12	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S M K Schwalbe.... 670 ..Oelrichs ....German man-of-war

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Hesper (s)	Jobson	Blyth, Nov. 27.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie.	Glasgow, Nov. 25.
2	Charles T. Jones(s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Dec. 4.
	Kapurthala (s)....	Rothwell.....	Kurrachee, Dec. 31.
	Albion (s)	Johnstone ..	Kurrachee, Dec. 30.
	Baron Elibank (s) .	Peny	Rangoon, Dec. 22.
	Naderi (s)	Allister.....	Persian Gulf.
3	Nizam (s).....	Leftwich	Calcutta, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, &c.
	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	London, &c.
	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	Busreh.
		Thompson	Bushire.
		Baldwin	False Point.
		McGill	Busreh.

[illegible] began to load on Saturday last:—
[illegible] for China, &c.
[illegible] for Genoa, &c.
[illegible] West and Calcutta.
[illegible] for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
[illegible] for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]	Phillips.....	Bombay, Dec 19.
[illegible]	Pearson.....	Rangoon, Dec 22.
[illegible]	Worcester ..	London, Nov 26.
[illegible]	Marr	Liverpool, Nov 28.
[illegible]	Gray	Rangoon, Dec 6.
[illegible]	Wilson	Rangoon, Dec 24.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]ambodia, Nawab and Glenmorven; [illegible]oseph.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]ivingstone....	Bombay.
[illegible]echer.....	Liverpool.
[illegible]oCanochie ..	Glasgow.
[illegible]elly.....	Port Said.
Gimblett.....	Bombay via Cutch.
Thompson	Mauritius.
Schmitz	Aden.
Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Wilson.....	Bombay.
Livingstone ..	Persian Gulf.
Bement	Antwerp
Johnston.....	Bombay.
Gimblett.....	Bombay via Cutch.
Hansen	Hull.
Schimitz.....	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

[illegible]teele, Bryan, Durant and Co., for Port

[illegible]. Blackie, A McHinch and Co., for Port

[illegible]acher, W. Cooper and Co., not known.
[illegible] Hall, Kelly, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Said.
[illegible]Thompson, W. Cooper and Co., for Port

[illegible] Skinner, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 1.

For Liverpool.

[illegible] wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 3,700 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Armenia s—143 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 8 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,940 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 175 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 35 bales wool, E Sewjee; 27 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 1,220 cwts castorseed.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—240 cwts teelseed, 1,220 cwts castorseed, and 1,560 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,726 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 940 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales wheat flour, Visonjee Sons and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed and 1,710 cwts gingeliseed, John Fachiri.

For Antwerp.

Inchlonga s—1,300 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—90 tons iron pieces, F Tyebjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed and 1,000[illegible] cwts gingeliseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 2[illegible] cwts linseed, and 1,000[illegible] cwts rapeseed, F L Batlibot and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 19th December, 1891.)

Description.	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
			..	..	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,890	67,498
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	4,01,155
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	54,644	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	5,32,235	..

KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 22nd to 28th December.)

EXPORTS.

S s Worsley Hall, (Port Said)—1 bale cotton, 90,573 cwts wheat, 755 cwts mutter, 553 cwts saltpetre, and 1,220 lbs tea.

S s Ataka, (Antwerp)—25 bales cotton, 7,191 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 5,000 cwts gingelly seed, 78,720 cwts wheat, 5,970 cwts jowaree, 8,003 cwts mutter, and 75 corges hides.

S s Country Crafts—187 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 532 cwts wheat, 986 cwts rice, 247 bales cotton unpressed, and 339 bales wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

S s Branksome Hall, (Liverpool)—329 pieces white goods, and 140 pieces prints.

S s Pachumba, (Bombay)—4,100 lbs grey yarns, 600 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns.

S s Chyebassa, (London)—105 pieces grey goods, 450 pieces white goods, 5,978 pieces prints, 2,000 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns, 22 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 258 cwts copper, and 251 cwts yellow metal.

S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—25,512 pieces grey goods, 23,229 pieces white goods, 15,838 pieces prints, 12,715 lbs. grey yarns, and 15,275 lbs Turkey Red and Dyed yarns.

S s New Comen, (Glasgow)—1,993 pieces white goods, 19,593 pieces prints, 6,100 lbs grey yarns, 33,500 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 5·9 cwts iron bar, sheets, and hoops, and 488 cwts spelter.

S s Karachi, (Bombay Cutch)—11,387 pieces grey goods, 11,937 pieces white goods, 8,892 pieces prints, 3,500 lbs grey yarns, 1,300 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 6 cwts spelter.

S s Pemba, (Bombay)—1,040 pieces grey goods, 800 pieces white goods, 200 pieces prints, and 2,250 lbs grey goods.

S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—24,796 pieces grey goods, 7,820 pieces white goods, 3,836 pieces prints, 22,500 lbs grey yarns, 2,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 1,500 cwts steel.

S s Country Crafts, (Bombay)—4,880 pieces grey goods, 13 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops, 2 cwts spelter, and 40 tons coals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 29.

Donaldson, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

December 31.

Anson, Major, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Battern, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, from England.
Barrow, Capt, Bo, N Lancashire, on leave, from Deolalee.
Beak, Col, ve, Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.
Langhorn, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave from Aurungabad.
Laurence, Lieu', Bo, R E, on leave, from Baroda.
Fairbrother, Capt, Bengal, 13th Infy, on leave, from Karachi
Judge, Capt, Bengal, 1st Goorkhas, on medical certificate, from Dehra Doon.

January 1.

Braid, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, from Karachi.
Soder, Capt, A P D, on leave, from Sialkot.

January 2.

Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—December 23.

Parry-Okeden, Major, K Royal Rifles, for embarkation to Karachi.

December 29.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, Staff, R A, on leave, to Poona.

December 30.

Salmon, Major, Bengal 3rd Infy, H C, off leave, to Hingoli.
Watling, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

January 1.

Mason, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Ewbank, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Japan.
Haggitt, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Japan.
Semple, Surgn, Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Fitz Clarence, Bengal, on leave, to Australia.
Street, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Khandalla.

January 2.

Higgins, Capt, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, to Karrachee.
Eden, Major, Ms, 2nd York Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Soder, Capt, Bengal, A P D, on leave, to England.
Ray, Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Deesa.
Battern, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, on duty, to Agra.
Smith, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

January 3.

Barrow, Capt, Bo, N Lanc, on duty, to Deolalee.
Clayton, Vety, Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Quetta.
Fairbrother, Capt, Bengal, 13th Infy, on duty, to Dinapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th January, 1892.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3-45 p.m.
John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines, on Tuesday next, the 5th instant, at 7 a.m. Carbine to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 5-15 p.m.—25 pr. Gun Drill.
Wednesday, at 8-15 p.m. and Thursday, at 5-15 p.m.—10th R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 8-15 p.m.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Friday, the 5th and 8th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at (5-30 a.m.) local time, and Byculla ten minutes later.

4. On Saturday next, the 9th instant, No. 2 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Course of Gun Target Practice. Dress:—Drill order.

5. Particulars of next Saturday's parade for No. 1 Company will be notified hereafter.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS, SLATER Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Second Lieut A Manners Paget, Behar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months, from 1891.

The services of Mr P H O'Brien, Jt Mte and Depy Collr, Dinagepore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Asst Supdt of Police, Bengal, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate, the last 2 months being extraordinary leave without pay.

The Rev A E Stone is appointed to be Chapl of the Garrison of Fort William and Mily Hospital, from date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr J S Slater, Professor, Civil Engr College, Sibpur, is appointed to be Principal of that College, vice Mr S F Downing, deceased.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

January 1892.

4. Monday—Re-opening of Skating Rink.
6. Wednesday—Bombay Foxhounds meet at the Rifle Butts.
Telegraph Department: Annual Dance, Town Hall.
7. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Carnival at the Rink.
10. Sunday—Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
11. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
European Civil Service Association Meeting, Town Hall.
12. Tuesday—C[illegible] Co., B. V. Rifles, March Out.
13. Wednesday—Concert at Town Hall in aid of the Indo-British Institution.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Christmas Treat.
14. Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House, Parel.
16. Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports.
17. Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18. Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections.
General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19. Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20. Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22. Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23. Saturday—Departure of General Booth.
25. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
26. Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.

February.

1. Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
2. Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3. Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
6. Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens Mahaluxmi Fort.
8. Monday Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
10. Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13. Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15. Monday—"Wheel" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16. Tuesday—Lady Harris Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17. Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24. Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

March.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct works.
Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10. Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

April.

. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

NOTICES.

PARISIAN PERFUMES.

BY

GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina,"
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"M [illegible]

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive.)
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Toth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., Bombay.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

Antiseptic and Absorbent. For Accouchement and General Use.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hibson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mrs. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Specchly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Pitmer and Co., Lahore.

PASTA MACK

TRADE MARK.

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Wim o/D.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

Sims Reeve says:—"*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.*"

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Planters' Gazette says:—"*Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value.*"

Daily News, Calcutta, says:—"*Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts.*"

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove M.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M. D., and others, too numerous to mention.

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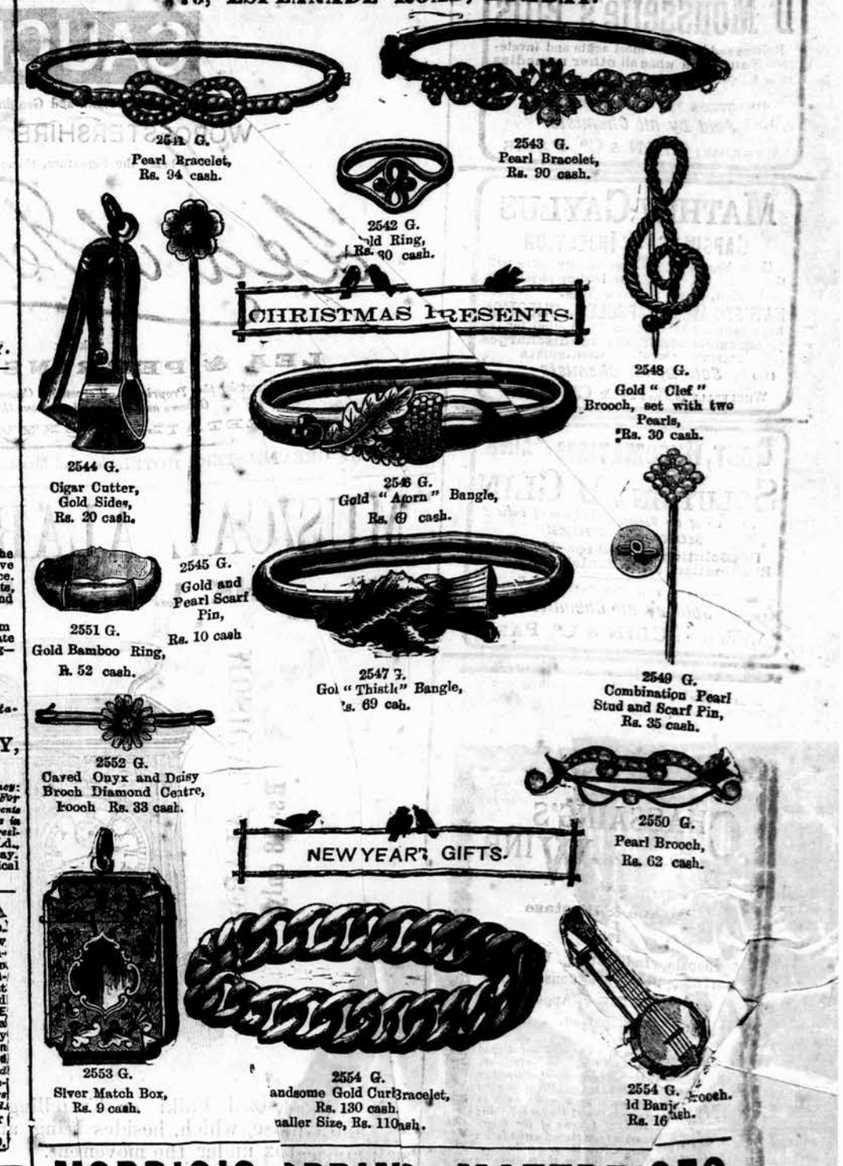

2541 G. Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 94 cash.
2543 G. Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 90 cash.
2542 G. Gold Ring, Rs. 90 cash.
2548 G. Gold "Clef" Brooch, set with two Pearls, Rs. 30 cash.
2544 G. Cigar Cutter, Gold Sides, Rs. 20 cash.
2546 G. Gold "Acorn" Bangle, Rs. 69 cash.
2545 G. Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin, Rs. 10 cash
2551 G. Gold Bamboo Ring, Rs. 52 cash.
2547 G. Gold "Thistle" Bangle, Rs. 69 cash.
2549 G. Combination Pearl Stud and Scarf Pin, Rs. 35 cash.
2552 G. Carved Onyx and Daisy Brooch Diamond Centre, Rs. 33 cash.
2550 G. Pearl Brooch, Rs. 62 cash.
2553 G. Silver Match Box, Rs. 9 cash.
2554 G. Handsome Gold Curb Bracelet, Rs. 130 cash. Smaller Size, Rs. 110 cash.
2554 G. Gold Banjo Brooch. Rs. 16 cash.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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A great luxury in hot climates.
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Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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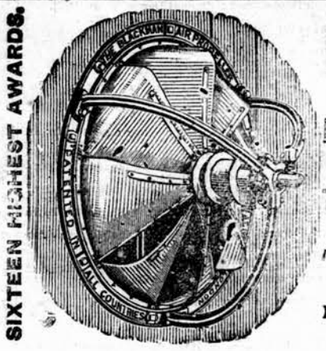
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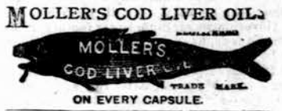

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